The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

The Week.

WHAT disposition shall be made of the surplus before the meeting of Congress, is a question that is asked in tones of anxiety by business men from day to day. The depression in Wall Street is largely due to apprehensions of tightness consequent upon the withdrawal of money which cannot be restored to the market in the usual way. Very much of this apprehension is unfounded, since any considerable stringency would put up the rate of interest and bring gold hither from Europe. Nevertheless, an ungrounded fear is often as deleterious as a real danger. The Secretary of the Treasury has three modes of disposing of the surplus in the interim between now and the meeting and action of Congress. He can deposit his money in such national banks as can give the security required by law. He can anticipate the next interest payment on the registered bonds. He can buy bonds in the open market. Between these three methods he can certainly carry the Treasury along for four or five months without cramping the money market, and we feel authorized to say that he will. But he cannot announce publicly what his methods will be without embarrassing himself, for if he should say that he intended to buy bonds in the open market he would put up the price on himself. That he will have to buy bonds more or less is the belief of experienced financiers, who know how small a sum the national banks can furnish bond security for to cover Treasury deposits. The alternative of paying interest in advance also has its limits. While the Secretary cannot advertise his methods beforehand, he can indicate his intention to keep his balance down to the usual amount, and this, we think, he might very properly do.

Senator Dawes made a speech before the American Paper Manufacturers' Association at Saratoga on Wednesday. It was all about the tariff, of course. The way to reduce the revenue, according to Mr. Dawes, is to repeal the taxes on tobacco and bank-note circulation and increase those on tin plates and on worsted goods. As these changes will not reduce the revenue sufficiently, Mr. Dawes would reduce the sugar duties one-half (except where the sugar is produced by slave labor), and compensate the Louisiana planters "with an equivalent bounty, pound for pound, on all the sugar raised on our own soil, *and let the foreign sugar pay the bounty.*" That is a happy thought. The American taxpayers can have no reasonable objection to a bounty paid by a foreigner. Let foreign sugar be heavily fined, and, if it refuses to pay the fine, let it be seized by the customs officers and imprisoned at hard labor. Having found ample means for paying bounties to the Louisiana planters without oppressing the American consumer, the Senator turned his attention to a book which he had lately received from England "bearing the imprimatur of the Cobden Club," from which he read the following extract:

"Let American farmers give their support to no candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives who does not pledge himself, if elected, to propose, or at least to vote for, a reduction of 5 per cent. every successive year on the import duties until the whole are abolished."

It is to be regretted that the Senator did not give the full title of this heinous work and the name of the author, or the date of its publication, or something by which the members of the Club in this country might identify it. We respectfully request that the Senator will supply this information, for although we consider the advice to the American farmer unexceptionable, having often given it in substantially the same terms ourselves, we have never seen it in any publication of the Cobden Club or in anything "bearing its imprimatur."

Senator Dawes's suggestion that his proposed bounty to our sugar-planters should be paid by foreign sugar ought to be extended to the two other classes whom he considers greatly injured by the tariff, viz., the tin-plate makers and the worsted manufacturers. Why not treat them in the same way as the sugar-planters—that is, instead of increasing the duty on tin plates and worsteds, vote them a bounty and let it be paid by foreign tin and foreign worsteds? In short, why not apply the principle generally, and let foreigners pay bounties to all the trades and all the people, according to their deserts? Foreign silk might be assigned to the silk-weavers, and foreign iron, salt, wool, lumber, chemicals, etc., to the producers of those articles, thus relieving the Treasury of the surplus effectually, and putting the foreigners under regular contribution to us. No doubt the foreigner would soon see through it and levy similar contributions on us, but we could avoid the tax by refusing to export any of our own products, and that, we all know, would be a good thing, because it would give us a home market for everything that we produce.

We are always refreshed by the sprightly essays of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* on grave themes of banking and finance. Accordingly, we have accepted as a piece of amiable pleasantry its denial of our statement that "the original law requiring a reserve of 25 per cent. against (national bank) circulation was long ago repealed, and no other fund to redeem circulation is required, except the 5 per cent. fund in the Treasury at Washington." Our authority for the statement was the volume issued by the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, entitled 'The National Bank Act,' on page 55 of which we read:

"That section 31 of the National Bank Act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of their respective circulations. . . . That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of said act and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation."

Our playful contemporary insists that there never was any law requiring a 25 per cent. redemption fund against the circulation of national banks, and that the present redemption fund is not 5 per cent. but 121 to 142 per cent. in Government bonds. Referring to page 26 of the book referred to, we find the repealed section, viz.:

"Every national-banking association in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and its deposits; and every other association shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of its circulation and of its deposits."

Our fascinating friend evidently thinks that something important hinges on the fact that while the banks in the large cities were required to keep a redemption fund of 25 per cent., those in the smaller towns were required to keep only 15 per cent., although both requirements were long ago (to wit, June 20, 1874) repealed. The notion that the ultimate security for the bank-note and the redemption fund are the same thing is, of course, a mirthful conceit, as is also the statement of the *Courier-Journal* that "the English notes have no such security of course"; the fact being that all Bank of England notes not issued in exchange for bullion are issued on Government securities, exactly like our own.

The Blaine faction in Ohio have been pretty effectually extinguished for the time being by the Toledo Convention. As they had not the grace to join the Sherman forces and give to that "favorite son" the compliment of unanimous support in his own State, but insisted upon fighting to the last ditch, their defeat takes a somewhat impressive cast. Thus the main object of the Sherman resolution of endorsement, which was intended to have an effect in other States, is likely to be gained. It is now almost certain that Illinois and Indiana will follow Ohio. The voice of the latter State will be heard and listened to in the South. Although the Southern States are not expected to give many electoral votes, if any, to the Republican ticket, their votes in the national Convention count the same as any others, and the local politicians there are all the more susceptible to outside impressions since they have no public opinion at home to reckon with. Mr. Sherman has won a notable victory, and it will be well for Mr. Blaine to turn his steps homeward without delay if he would counteract the wave that the Toledo Convention has started.

Undoubtedly State pride contributed something to Mr. Sherman's triumph, but this alone could not have given him the decisive victory he gained. The Toledo Convention decisively put its foot on the blatherskites of the party. The nomination of Mr.

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Blaine in 1884 was the great achievement of the "blowhards," the fellows who do the yelling, who answer every argument with a hurrah, who conceive that a campaign is to be won by torches, and bonfires, and cannonading, and Chinese lanterns. They were well represented by Judge West, the blind orator, as he is called, but more fitly designated as the blind leader of the blind, who at Chicago brought down the house by exclaiming: "We want a candidate who can win with or without the State of New York." This was equivalent to saying, "We want a candidate who can win whether he gets votes enough or not," but it was exactly the kind of nonsense to fill the Blaine crowd top full with enthusiasm, and to stretch their lungs to the widest limit.

Only the fact that he is now the Governor of a great State, and has been renominated for another term, while he aspires to still higher positions, could possibly command attention for such balderdash as the article in the *Forum* for August, in which Gov. Foraker attempts to "state some of the reasons why the Republican party should be restored to power in the administration of our national affairs." Not even his present position and his ambition for the future can induce one to give serious consideration to the bulk of what he writes. But, amid the mass of rubbish, there is one positive claim which merits attention. This is the demand that the Republican party shall be restored to power in order to secure a free ballot and a fair count in the South. Gov. Foraker attempts to meet the objection that the Republican party did not stop Southern "outrages" when it was in power, by the assertion that it has not been in power (in the sense of controlling the legislative branch of the Government as well as the Executive) since March 4, 1875; and that "the true situation was not comprehended long enough prior to that time to admit of either the country or the party becoming educated to the stern necessities of the case." Gov. Foraker's idea evidently is, that, if they were restored to power, the Republicans would be ready to pass in 1889 such measures as the "force bill," which a Republican Congress rejected early in 1875. The absurdity of his proposition is that he does not know that the Republican Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Kuklux Act, based upon the same principle as the "force bill," and that it is absolutely certain that it would promptly annul a "force bill" if Congress should ever be foolish enough to pass one.

Tuttle, the Grand Army patriot who threatened to insult the President if he went to St. Louis, because of the battle-flag order, continues to be exposed in a way that must be very painful to his Grand Army comrades. But he is nevertheless playing a very useful part in illustrating the condition of the organization. Any army, grand or otherwise, in which such scamps as he can get into places of prominence must be in a bad way and need reformation. The last bit of light let in on him is a transcript from the records of the Circuit Court in Madison, Iowa, showing that he pleaded the statute of limitations in a suit brought against him in 1876 by a firm named Rickey & Co., who carried on the hotel, restaurant, and liquor business in Natchez, Miss., in 1864, when Tuttle was in command there. He made them pay him $2,500 for permission to do so, which they sought to recover from him as blackmail in 1876. Tuttle did not deny the charge, but said the action was barred by the lapse of time. Does not this also deserve a shake or two of "palsy"?

The *Tribune* has found a new grievance touching the protection of American industry, which involves something very like fraud on our noble army of iron and steel-manufacturers. The Navy Department advertised for bids at the beginning of the present year for steel forgings and armor-plates, and the contract was awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania, who had put in the lowest bid. Now it turns out that the Bethlehem Co. had a private agreement with a French firm, Schneider & Co., to transfer its own plant, or a portion of it, to this country, and to "bring its own force of brains, skill, and muscle to the Government job." This is held by the *Tribune* to be "an ambiguous method of encouraging American manufactures," and it calls for explanations from the Government and the Bethlehem Iron Works. The fact that the Government will get its work done 50 per cent. cheaper and 50 per cent. sooner than it otherwise would, is not disputed, but the fraud committed by the Bethlehem people is severely condemned. Probably the Bethlehem people would say, when brought to book, that they have always read in the protectionist bible that one of the great objects of the tariff is to bring new industries to the country and compel foreign capital to establish itself here. A large number of appropriate texts might be quoted to this purpose from the works of Horace Greeley and of Henry C. Carey. If these should not prove convincing, the Bethlehem people might ask the objectors, in the language of the late Mr. Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

Henry George appears to be rapidly "losing his grip." He was at Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday, on the occasion of the annual labor demonstration, but his speech did not have sufficient attraction to draw the people from the dancing platform, lemonade booths, and bar to the grand stand; and while the crowd on the ground was estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, the audience which listened to Mr. George did not reach 500 at any time. The common sense of the intelligent laboring man rates Mr. George's nostrum at its true value. As the *Intelligencer* says: "There are plenty of men in Wheeling who can tell Mr. George how they cured their poverty, made comfortable homes, and educated their children, and that by earning less in two months than he gets for a single speech abolishing poverty."

A long semi-official statement comes from Baltimore explaining the famous "Baltimore and Ohio deal" from the standpoint of the Baltimore dealer. It seems to have been called out by some unfavorable comments in the local press on Mr. Garrett's apparent intention to throw the railroad property, and accordingly the interests of Baltimore and Maryland, into a lottery from which anything might be drawn to the disadvantage of those who are most vitally concerned in the future management of the road. The explanation now offered is unsatisfactory upon this point. It amounts merely to a statement that, although Mr. Garrett intended to deliver to the Ives-Stayner syndicate a controlling interest in the railroad and telegraph, he intended to retain a large share in this controlling interest—how large a share, is not stated. Of course nobody will question Mr. Garrett's right to sell his property to the best bidder; but when he has sold it, or given an option on it, he ought to assume all indirect consequences of his action without flinching. The Baltimore and Ohio property in the hands of the Ives-Stayner syndicate might have been advantageous or otherwise to the city of Baltimore, but nothing in the explanation touches the criticism of the Baltimore *Sun* upon the intended "deal," that it afforded no guarantees to the commercial interests which the railroad was built to foster and protect. It is made sufficiently plain, however, that Mr. Garrett intends to hold on to the cash and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock that Ives & Stayner put in his hands to bind the bargain.

Mr. Bourke Cockran and Mr. Parsons are much concerned about "clamor" in the case of Jacob Sharp. Their implicit definition of clamor is anything said by any person who has not Sharp's money in his pocket. Thus the public, which Sharp has wronged, and the newspapers as the mouthpiece of the public, concerned with the case only in the public interest as they are, must remain silent, or, if they say anything (about their own affair) it is "clamor." The theory of Mr. Cockran and Mr. Parsons seems to be borrowed from Roman Catholic theology: it is the principle of the *opus operatum* in full action. The touch of Sharp's ill-gotten money converts "clamor" into argument. The theological likeness is exactly completed by the fact that the change does not depend upon the mere amount of money. Application of the element in any quantity works the effect. Thus Mr. Cockran, who received, he says, "a much more moderate fee than he would ordinarily have expected," is as free from the vice of "clamor" as Mr. Parsons or the other counsel who may be paid liberally. The matter is one of curious interest for the sociologist.

The general dissatisfaction of all shades of Unionists with the situation in England has at last wrung from Lord Salisbury the admission that a dissolution of Parliament is possibly not far off. None of the explanations of the recent defeats at the "bye-elections" offered by the Conservative papers has been entirely satisfactory. They all try to avoid the conclusion that the voters have changed their minds about home rule; but there is nevertheless a widespread and uncomfortable suspicion that

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this is the true meaning of the recent reverses, and it is naturally producing more or less demoralization in the ministerial ranks, and lessening their majorities in the House of Commons. There is, of course, only one cure for this, and that is an appeal to the country.

The systematic and persistent attacks of the press in Berlin on Russian securities has been followed by a sort of official attack in the city of Darmstadt, where all trustees of orphan estates have been summoned to make a statement to the courts of the amount and kind of Russians held by them. The crusade is believed to have deeper significance than mere retaliation for the anti-German commercial decrees lately put in force in Russia. It is argued that Germany can have no interest in depreciating the property of German citizens, and that it is no good retort to Russian decrees which have inflicted loss upon German manufacturers to inflict further losses upon German bondholders. The belief is now generally entertained that Russia is seeking to negotiate a war loan in Paris for purposes more or less opposed to German interests, and that the attacks upon her credit in Berlin are intended to frustrate this purpose. If this is Bismarck's aim, it has been so far successful that it has brought upon the Paris Bourse an avalanche of Russian securities from both Berlin and London, and has glutted the market in advance of the new loan. Any French investor who wants Russians can get them at lower rates than the new loan was intended to be offered at. This is a new method of capturing an enemy's ammunition before hostilities are declared, and is one not to be despised.

M. de Molinari proposes a league of neutrals, to be composed of the European countries which have most to lose by the wars of others, and which should associate themselves for the purpose of offering their combined armed assistance to any country wantonly threatened with war by another. The knowledge that such a united force was ready to aid any nation in such distress, M. de Molinari thinks would effectually prevent aggression. We doubt this effect even if the league could be made to work smoothly, as with one mind and will; but it never would so work. Who is to construe "wantonly"? Imagine England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland, with native and acquired prejudices at work, and all under "pressure" more or less from without, endeavoring to agree whether France or Germany or Russia, etc., were "wantonly threatened" or threatening. Everything would depend on this, yet agreement would be practically impossible.

As is already known, the Panama Canal Company decided at its last meeting, held on July 21, to issue another loan of 500,000,000 francs at 440, or, deducting expenses, 432.39; so that what the company will receive in cash from the loan of 500,000,000 will be simply 216,195,000 francs, and the charges will amount to 21,500,000, or about 10 per cent. This is, in fact, for various reasons which we cannot enumerate here, an underestimate of the cost of the loan, whose issue affords M. Leroy-Beaulieu the text of a most interesting and instructive review, in the last number of the *Économiste Français*, of the promises and performances of the Company during the past six years, in which he marshals the facts with his usual cruel lucidity. In January, 1881, the Company was formed, and promised to make the Canal for 600,000,000 francs, or at an outside estimate 700,000,000, and it was to be open for traffic in from seven to eight years. Two months later, M. de Lesseps cut down the time by one year, and said the work would be finished in 1888. In July, 1883, the Executive Council announced that the period of organization had passed by, and of course the works were actively going on. In August, 1884, they declared that "nothing had occurred to shake their belief that the Canal would be finished in 1888," and they then proposed to tell in another part of the report how their promises on this point could be "mathematically fulfilled." The report of 1886 gave up 1888 as the date of the opening of the Canal and fixed it for 1889, again with mathematical exactitude, in this way: "With an average monthly excavation of 2,000,000 of cubic metres in 1887, of 3,000,000 in 1888, and the same for the first half of 1889, the Canal will be finished July 1 in that year." Suffice it to say that the excavations this year have fallen just 45 per cent. short of this estimate. And then excavation is only part of the work to be done, and perhaps the least troublesome.

Turning to the financial side of the enterprise, the picture, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is still more gloomy. After the Company has got all the money it is now asking for, the sum total of the investment will be $233,162,774. The interest on this and other charges of every nature will amount to $18,594,044, and the Canal is still far from being finished. If the work lasts six years and a-half longer, it will take from 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 francs more, in mere interest and general expenses, which will make altogether a debt of about $400,000,000. But the work still to be done will probably cost not less than 1,000,000,000 francs, or $200,000,000, making in all $600,000,000. The average interest on this will be about 9 per cent., or $54,000,000. So that what with this, the ordinary expenses of administration and repairs, and the rent to the Colombian Government, the Canal will need to earn from $58,000,000 to $60,000,000 annually, to pay its fixed charges, before the shareholders get any dividend. "And this," M. Leroy-Beaulieu winds up by exclaiming, "is the frightful gulf into which the French people are casting their savings!"

The death of Michael Katkoff, editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, is a political event. Like Alexander Hertzen and Ivan Aksakoff, and more powerfully than they, he wielded a moral sway and public influence such as would seem hardly possible in a country ruled by the absolute will of an autocrat. Hertzen's activity was purely revolutionary and to a degree socialistic—anti-dynastic, and anti-national; his great engine was a clandestinely-circulated newspaper which his followers managed to slip into every cranny of the bureaucratic machine of government, in fact under the very eyes of Czar Nicholas himself; he was a journalistic conspirator. Aksakoff gained his hold upon his public by giving eloquent and philosophical utterance to the national prejudices and race fanaticisms of the Muscovite party. Katkoff, free from the dogmatism and enthusiasm of either, was, like both, possessed of an exceptional gift of persuasiveness, and was socially even better connected; full of combative vigor and ambition, by turns pliable and stubborn, and always vigilant in guarding his position, financial interests, and leadership. Educated at the universities of Moscow, Königsberg, and Berlin, he began his public activity as a professor of philosophy, but, chafing under Nicolaitic restriction, resigned his post at the Moscow University. The accession of Alexander II. opened for him a political career. As editor of the *Russki Viestnik*, he advocated broad reforms, and a constitutionalism modelled on the English pattern, but combated revolutionism and socialism with a vehemence and ability which rendered him a court favorite.

Katkoff's great opportunity was the Polish insurrection of 1863. Russia's pride had been keenly wounded by the Crimean war, but the emancipation of the serfs decreed by Alexander II., and the other liberal measures initiated by him, had inspired fresh hopes and opened wide vistas of freedom and greatness combined. These anticipations were nearly dashed by the insurrection, which, favored by France, Austria, and England, for a moment threatened to force Russia back beyond the Dnieper. In spite of this, Hertzen, true to his cosmopolitan radicalism, agitated in favor of the Poles. Katkoff, at the head of the *Moscow Gazette*, demolished that former idol of Liberal Russia. As the champion of the Russian idea and the Panslavic future, he goaded on the Government, roused the masses, and applauded the most heartless and sanguinary repression. When the storm was over, Katkoff was a journalistic dictator. He now turned toward the field of education, jointly with Leontieff, and began an agitation against the new liberal system of public instruction, in the interest of classicism, which ended in his triumph and more decided alienation from all modern ideas. He had completely slipped away from his former constitutionalism, and become a defender of autocracy, of Russification everywhere and *à tout prix*, of the sternest measures against Nihilism, of almost everything specifically Russian. His popularity declined, but his influence at court grew in proportion, especially under Alexander III., who, as a former pupil, bore him a personal affection. The *Moscow Gazette* thus enjoyed a freedom which was denied to any other journal, and which it used often in a manner worthy of a free press, and more often abused. Katkoff's last contests were, from chagrin at Russia's failure in Bulgaria, directed against M. de Giers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and against Prince Bismarck. He failed in both, and bitter disappointment has probably hastened his death.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 27, to TUESDAY, August 2, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

INVITATIONS to visit Western cities pour in on the President. He has had notice given that it will not be necessary for delegations to make the journey to Washington in the hot season to convey such invitations, as he will give those received by mail the same attention.

Five agents have just been appointed under the Dawes Bill to allot lands in severalty to the Indians. They are as follows: Henry R. West of Woodfield, O. (for the Yankton reservation, Dakota) was a Brigadier-General in the Union Army and has been connected with the Indian service. He is a practical surveyor. Michael C. Connelly of Illinois (for the Siletz reservation, Oregon) has had no connection with the Indian service, but is a practical surveyor, and is strongly recommended by prominent people in the State. Miss Alice C. Fletcher has had long and successful relations with the Indian Bureau. In 1883-4 she allotted the lands in severalty to all of the Omaha tribe, and the Indians and the Department were both well pleased with her services. She is now sent to the Winnebagoes, who have requested that she make the allotments to them. Isaiah Lightner (for the Sisseton reservation, Dakota) was for nine years the agent of the Santees, and is one of the best agents ever in the Indian service. He is an ex-Union soldier. James R. Howard (for the Crow reservation, Montana) has had much experience in Indian matters. He made allotments to the Crows last year, and his work satisfied the Indians and the Bureau. He is a practical surveyor.

The public-debt statement shows a reduction during July of $4,844,894.83. Total cash in the Treasury, $556,404,361.57.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed to examine the *Atlanta*, and to ascertain the damage sustained during recent target practice, was received by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday. Secretary Whitney says the defects reported by the Board and the damage sustained by the ship are trifling as compared with those rumored to be discovered, and that they can be easily remedied.

Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Trenton, N. J., has dissolved the injunction in the case brought by the Attorney-General of New Jersey to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from bridging the Arthur Kill to Staten Island, contrary to the will of the State authorities. He holds that the authority of Congress is paramount in such cases.

A petition was filed in the Federal Court at Salt Lake City on Saturday looking to the suppression of the Mormon Church. The United States is asked to disincorporate the Church and wind up its business. The petition alleges that the property is valued at $3,000,000, sets forth the law of Congress prohibiting any church from owning more than $50,000 worth of property, and the sections of the Edmunds-Tucker Law of 1887 providing for the disincorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints, and asks the appointment of a receiver.

Joseph F. Smith, nephew of the original Joseph Smith, is "mentioned" as the probable successor of John Taylor in the Presidency of the Mormon Church.

The political event of the week was the State Convention of the Ohio Republicans at Toledo, and the contest therein over the question whether John Sherman should receive an endorsement as a Presidential candidate. The Blaine men fought against this, proposing several compromises, one of which was that Mr. Sherman should be satisfied with a generally laudatory resolution and the Presidency of the Convention. They were outvoted in the Committee on Resolutions, however, and the Convention "went wild" over the mention of Mr. Sherman's name. Gov. Foraker was renominated, and a long platform was adopted. The latter favors a protective tariff, and a higher duty on wool; views with alarm unrestricted immigration; says "the condition of the men who labor in the North cannot be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the South are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship"; favors liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education, and adds: "If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco." It favors the Civil-Service Law and necessary additions thereto; condemns the President's vetoes of pension bills, and calls on Congress to pass liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, "that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they richly deserve."

The Sherman resolution was as follows: "Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888 under whatever standard-bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization; his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and Constitution of the country; and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office."

The Maryland Democratic Convention last week adopted resolutions endorsing the Administration of President Cleveland, urging the delegates in Congress to work for a reduction of taxation, opposing the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts, and favoring an election law embodying the features of the Tilden law and such other provisions as may be necessary to assure the purity of elections. One resolution says that while the party "upholds the President of the United States in his efforts to effect an honest and competent civil service, still it believes that the service should be composed of officers and employees who will not be antagonistic to the success of the Administration under which they serve, but are in sympathy with it; whose hearts are in their work, and who believe that upon the continued and just success of the Democratic party rest the safety and security of republican institutions and the liberties of the people." E. E. Jackson was nominated for Governor, William Pinkney Whyte for Attorney-General, and L. Victor Baughman, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for Comptroller.

The Educational Committee of the Georgia House and Senate in joint session have reported in favor of the Glenn bill, which makes it a penalty for any teacher to teach a white child in a colored school, or a colored child in a white school, the schools being kept separate by a law of the State. Every white man voted for the bill, the two colored members of the Committee voting adversely. The bill was passed in the House on Tuesday by a vote of 124 to 2.

The order of Gen. C. S. Bentley, general manager of the International Military Encampment to be held at Chicago in October, that no colored troops would be admitted to the encampment, has aroused so much criticism that the managers of the company interested in the encampment, have adopted resolutions requesting the General to modify his decision, and he has done so.

Attorney-General O'Brien of this State has brought actions in the Supreme Court to oust Quarantine Commissioners Platt and Nichols from their offices.

The increase of deposits since January 1 in the savings banks of this city has been $8,000,000. The total increase in the State during the last six months will approximate $20,000,000.

The motion for a stay of execution in the case of Sharp, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad, was argued last week before Judge Potter of the Supreme Court of this State. His decision will probably not be delivered for several weeks.

Jerome L. Hill, recently a partner in a leading wholesale dry-goods house in this city, has defrauded the estate of his late partner, Wm. Lottimer, of which he was an executor, out of $250,000 in bonds which he pledged in Wall Street speculation. The estate claims the bonds, but the brokers who hold them will contest the claim.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kans., has been ruined by R. P. Clements, its President, who has fled to Canada.

The protest of merchants of Boston against the discrimination against that city in freight rates from Chicago and the West has taken shape in three petitions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Two of the petitions allege discrimination on the part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; the third deals with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the New York Central and Hudson River, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Companies combined.

The discontent among the Knights of Labor continues to manifest itself. The refusal of Grand Master Workman Powderly to grant a charter for the Ironworkers' National District in Pennsylvania has called out a threat to form a new labor organization.

A semi official account of the Baltimore and Ohio deal issued by John A. Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers who have confidential relations with the Garretts, contains the following: "It was only proposed to sell a controlling interest in the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, and of this majority Mr. Garrett would have held a large interest. In his negotiations with such astute financiers as Ives, Stayner & Co., Mr. Garrett has certainly shown his ability to compete with the best of them. So far he has much the best of the combine, as he holds $1,800,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock and $300,000 in cash, and no doubt will in proper time give a satisfactory explanation of the negotiations which apparently pointed to a change of management of the Baltimore and Ohio Company."

There is not a brewery in Vermont, and the Government only collected a tax of $1,225 last year for beer sold there.

Portland (Me.) fish merchants say: "We have instructed our captains to keep clear of the Canadian coast, not to fish within three miles of shore, and not to enter any but our own harbors. Should, however, a vessel be compelled by stress of weather to run into port, then she is not to remain there any longer than is necessary. We have informed our captains that we shall discharge any one of them found within a Canadian harbor." It was announced in Parliament on Monday evening that the British Government were hopeful of attaining a satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question at no distant date.

There had been 173 cases of yellow fever and 41 deaths at Key West to July 28.

Prince Devawongse, half-brother of the King of Siam, and the latter's special envoy to England on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, arrived in this city on Sunday from Europe, with four sons of the King from nine to thirteen years of age. In company with the

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Prince and his suite is the Marquis de Montri, the new Minister from Siam to the United States, Great Britain, The Hague, and Brussels, who is on his way to present his credentials to the Government at Washington.

The news of the death at Ceylon of Mrs. W. W. Howland, the oldest missionary in the active service of the American Board, has been received by cable.

FOREIGN.

In the debate on the Land Bill in the House of Commons last Wednesday night Mr. O'Doherty, Home-Ruler, member for North Donegal, moved, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method, on the ground that the provisions of the clause would only be required until a land-purchase bill was passed. This caused much debate, but was defeated by a vote of 156 ayes to 221 nays.

In the debate on the Land Bill last Friday night Mr. Dillon said: "Irish members have been told that this clause (the fourth) will take away their stock in trade. There is no man more anxious than I to see my stock in trade disappear. To those opponents who believe that what is called the trade of an agitator is an agreeable one, I can only reply, I should be glad if we could exchange positions for a year, and then compare our views; for a more thankless, cruel, and weary form of life I trust it may never be my experience to discover."

Mr. Healy, one of the Irish members of Parliament, has been suspended for two weeks for unparliamentary language in the House. He said to a Conservative: "Come out, De Lisle, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again, I will break your neck."

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Norwich last Wednesday evening, said that Mr. Morley had boasted that Liberal success was assured, but he doubted whether any political strength based upon the rotten relations existing between Gladstone and Parnell could be permanent. Mr. Gladstone had argued that the whole civilized world condemned England's policy. What had Mr. Gladstone to say to the fact that the whole civilized world condemned free trade? Anyhow, the Government's policy held the field. Mr. Gladstone, addressing the London Liberal Radical Union last Friday evening, said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country, and that if the Liberals reclaimed 150,000 votes, their strength in Parliament, now in the minority, would become a majority of 100. "Far from dismembering the empire," he said, "we intend to solidify it. The electors are rapidly and almost unanimously arriving at the right judgment. The question of retaining the Irish members in Westminster is still an open one, but it never will be allowed to interfere with the attainment of our object. When autonomy is gained, if Ulster desires severance from the rest of Ireland, the Liberal party will not stand in the way. This ought to be a conclusive answer to those who allege that the Liberals are indisposed to try the effect of a reunion. The Land Bill as amended confers vital and important benefits upon Ireland." Mr. Gladstone condemned the "plan of campaign," though the tenants, he said, were not as much to blame as those who drove them to adopt it.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich last week, warned the Conservative party to perpare for a possible dissolution of Parliament.

The Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, caused by the retirement of Mr. Thomas Blake (Home Ruler), has resulted in a large increase in the Liberal vote. A prominent politician says: "This shows that the Liberal Unionists are returning to their allegiance."

At a Parliamentary bye-election in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, August 2, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Liberal, received 4,654, and Evelyn Ashley, Conservative, 3,353 votes. The Home-Rule Liberal candidate at the last election received 4,364, and the Conservative candidate 3,567 votes. This Liberal gain is the severest blow yet given to the Conservatives, and it is thought that it will cause considerable modification of the Conservative programme.

A sign of the times is that an Irish landlord writes to the London *Times* under that signature, warning the Government that the feeling in favor of home rule is spreading among the Irish proprietors, and that if the Government persists in its present course, the landlords will be likely to remember Mr. Parnell's assurance to them that they would be better off under a national legislature than an alien one.

When Congressman P. A. Collins arrived last week at Belfast from Glasgow, his baggage was subjected to the most rigid examination, even the bottoms and sides of the trunks being sounded.

The Porte has decided to reopen the negotiations with England direct for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The object of the Porte is that the negotiations shall proceed without the other Powers being consulted.

The Italian Government has accepted England's offer to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia.

M. de Molinari, one of the well-known philanthropists and publicists of Paris, and an enthusiastic supporter of schemes of arbitration to settle national disputes, has published a pamphlet containing a project of an association for creating a so-called league of neutrals. His idea is that the countries which have most to lose by the wars of others, should associate themselves for the purpose of offering their combined armed assistance to any country which should be wantonly threatened with war by another. England he puts first, the others being Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland. The armies of these countries in time of peace number nearly half a million, in time of war over a million men, and their combined naval power would be very great. Thus he says that in 1875 and in 1887 the league would have offered its force to France when she was threatened by Germany, effectually preventing Germany from making a hostile move. M. Molinari thinks that the knowledge that a tremendous united force was ready to be thrown into the scale against any nation declaring war, would ultimately render war in Europe impossible, and bring about a general disarmament.

Sig. Depretis, the Prime Minister of Italy, who died last Friday, was seventy-six years old. Throughout his busy life he was seldom free from the burden of grave public responsibility.

The Committee appointed to elaborate a scheme for the establishment of a Catholic university in America will hold a conference in Rome on August 7 to decide as to the location of the new institution.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 83 to 35, has rejected the proposal to extend the right of suffrage.

The Spanish Government has abolished the Cuban and Porto-Rican export duties on sugar, spirits, and honey. It is stated that France will join the Sugar Bounties Conference on the condition that the programme shall be previously formulated.

All the Swiss military commanders have, it is said, been ordered to pay the strictest attention to the effectiveness of the troops, in order to insure a proper working of the army in case of an outbreak of war in Europe.

Dr. Mackenzie reports that the growth in the German Crown Prince's throat is now so slight that he expects the trouble will soon cease altogether. The Prince's voice gains daily in strength, and his general health is excellent.

The *Journal de St.-Pétersbourg* says the crusade of the German press against Russian securities after the successful conversion of the land-mortgage obligation remains unexplained, the arguments of the German newspapers on the subject being ridiculous. The *Journal* challenges the Germans to show a single instance in which Russia instructed any banks to buy on Russian account bonds sold in Germany. The Frankfort *Zeitung* has advices from St. Petersburg which reaffirm the reports of the endeavor on the part of Russia to negotiate a loan in Paris. Other Russian advices refer to a proposal to promote the production of gold and arrest the depreciation of Russian paper. They also allude to a scheme to tax foreign commercial travellers doing business in Russia, and assert that this measure is directed principally against the Germans, who are the chief competitors of the Russians.

The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* says that in addition to the 40,000,000 gold rubles directed by an imperial ukase to be taken from the working fund of the Imperial Bank to be devoted to the redemption of its debt, the bank is ordered by the ukase to realize 58,000,000 rubles on bonds of the Nobles Land Bank, 25,000,000 rubles on Russian rentes of the issue of 1884, 50,000,000 rubles on the issue of 1885, and 50,000,000 rubles on the issue of 1886.

An immense migration movement is proceeding in central Russia. Peasants and farmers are going in large numbers to western Siberia, where free pasture and arable lands abound. It is reported that the Government is about to stop the migration.

Michael Nikiforovitch Katkoff, editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, the most powerful imperial paper in Russia, died on Monday, aged 67.

Advices from Candahar state that the Amir of Afghanistan has caused a proclamation to be posted in the bazaar in that city, informing his subjects that the British Government is holding six infantry divisions, each consisting of nine regiments, with cavalry and artillery, in readiness to march into Afghanistan to suppress the revolt of the Amir's enemies in the interior. The proclamation adds: "I can suppress the Ghilzais without them, but they remain ready in case Russia takes advantage of the rebellion to invade the country." He warns Great Britain against permitting Ayub Khan to approach the frontiers. The opponents of the Amir explain that in issuing the proclamation the Amir is playing his last trump card, as he finds that the people value his alliance with England more than they value the Amir himself.

The city of Peshawur, in the northwestern part of India, in the Punjab, is infected with cholera of the worst type. Three hundred deaths from the disease occurred during the month of July.

The Shah of Persia will start in April upon a six months' tour of the industrial centres of Europe.

The *Petit Journal* of Paris says that ninety-four policemen of that city have handed to their superior officers silver watches which they found at their homes, each watch engraved with the words: "Souvenir Boulanger, July 7." An inquiry into the matter has been ordered. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, has forwarded a circular to the different commanders of the army forbidding military bands to play Boulanger airs. Ex-Minister Ferry, having publicly styled Gen. Boulanger "the Saint-Arnaud of the *cafés chantants*," has been challenged to a duel and has accepted.

The *Tiempo* newspaper of the City of Mexico reopens its attacks upon Americans. It says that forty years have not been sufficient to extinguish the absorptionist views of the United States with regard to Mexico. It condemns what it terms "the vile conduct" of successive Administrations in Mexico since 1847 with regard to the United States, and asserts that the United States counts on the Mexican Central Railway as an avenue to Mexico, and that this road's management is altogether more favorable to American interests than to those of Mexico.

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A DANGEROUS PARTY.

CIRCUMSTANCES lend unusual significance to the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention last week. Senator Sherman was unanimously endorsed by the body as a candidate for President next year, and the platform was prepared under his supervision and to reflect his ideas. Senator Sherman has always been considered one of the most conservative leaders of the Republican party, and the platform upon which he wishes to appeal to the country in 1888 is therefore as moderate and "safe" as can possibly be expected from the national Convention next year.

The important features of this platform are two. In the first place, it makes extravagance the watchword of the party. Hitherto, political organizations have appealed for the support of voters on the ground that they would give the country an economical administration; and taxation has always been recognized as a necessary evil, which should be reduced to the lowest possible point. It was so with the Republican party in its early history. In 1868, for instance, the Republican national platform declared that "it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Even so recently as 1884 the traditional belief, that unnecessary taxation was unjust and should be done away with, still held sway, and the Republican party in its national platform "pledged itself to reduce the surplus . . . by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer."

All this has been changed. The surplus, which even Republicans in 1884 admitted was unjustifiable and should be abolished, still remains, because all of the Republicans in Congress, except the Minnesota delegation and two or three stray New Englanders, refused even to permit consideration of a bill designed to do away with it. The taxpayer still needs to be relieved as much as the Republicans admitted that he did in 1884. But the managers of the party no longer regard him as deserving consideration, and no longer even make a pretence of promising economy in administration. On the contrary, they now propose to get rid of the surplus, not "by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer," but by so greatly increasing the running expenses of the Government that there will be no surplus left. Here is the leading plank of the platform:

> "We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco."

A subsequent resolution shows that the phrase "liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union" covers such a measure as the Dependent Pension Bill, President Cleveland's righteous veto of which is condemned as "unjust and unmerited." It was shown during the discussion of this measure last winter that it involved an annual increase of probably at least $70,000,000 a year in the pension appropriations, which would go far towards using up the surplus. "Adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways" can easily be run up to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 a year. "National aid to education," according to the scheme of the Blair bill, will take $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 a year, and the New Hampshire Senator would be glad to mark up his figures 50 or 100 per cent. if the surplus were not being made away with fast enough. The evident expectation is, that, by these vast additions to the appropriations, the surplus will be entirely removed, for it is only as a vaguely possible alternative that the suggestion is made of abolishing the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco "if too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs." But it is quite safe to say that there would not be too much. When a party which fosters such men as Blair, advertises for proposals to get rid of the surplus for "public needs" which have never before been recognized, there will not be the slightest trouble or delay about its being accommodated. Baldly stated, the important plank of the Republican platform would read as follows:

> "Resolved, That we favor the most extravagant policy required to use up the surplus taxes unnecessarily collected."

But extravagance is not the only bad feature of the Republican policy, nor in some respects the worst. In order to get rid of the surplus without touching the tariff abuses, the party is ready to violate the Constitution and assail the system of a division of powers upon which the Government rests. "National aid to education" means not simply the appropriation of millions of dollars from the Federal Treasury to weaken the spirit of independence in the South, and demoralize the public-school system of that section. It means an encroachment upon State rights which is dangerous to the whole American system. If the Federal Government appropriates money for schools in the States, it must exercise supervision over its distribution, and it must thus interfere with their power to regulate their domestic affairs. This is not the view of a Mugwump. It is the view of Republicans of such eminence as Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court and Senator Hawley of Connecticut. "The necessity of the great powers conceded by the Constitution originally to the Federal Government, and the equal necessity of the autonomy of the States and their power to regulate their domestic affairs," said Justice Miller in his Ann Arbor address, "remain as the great features of our complex form of Government." And Senator Hawley, speaking of this very scheme, said in his speech at Detroit on Washington's Birthday: "The tendency of the day is to go to the national Government for help in a hundred things. It is asked, for example, that it shall take charge in a very great measure of education, shall dedicate millions of dollars a year to the education of the children of the several States, it necessarily following that in a greater or less degree the Government shall intermeddle with the whole business. . . . This tendency towards a consolidation of the entire powers of Government is one of the strongest to-day, and one of those most dangerous to the Republican experiment, as our fathers understood it."

Extravagance and centralization—these are the promises which the Republican party makes in its Ohio State platform of 1887, and can be counted upon to make in its national platform of 1888. The drift that way is now too strong to be resisted. We do not forget that nearly all the leading Republican papers of the country endorsed the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, but the Republican Congressmen voted solidly to override it, and the Republican managers have resolved to condemn it. We do not forget that Senator Hawley still makes a gallant fight against the centralizing tendencies of his party, but the managers count with confidence upon his eating his own words if they favor what he has repeatedly denounced as "most dangerous." We do not forget that the Minnesota Republicans are outspoken for tariff reform, and that there are many Republicans elsewhere who sympathize with them, but Minnesota is not a State taken into the account by the party managers, and the other Republican tariff-reformers are too scattered to accomplish anything. The men who favor extravagance and centralization are the men who control the party and dictate its policy.

THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE DECISION.

THE decision of the United States Circuit Court rendered by Mr. Justice Bradley at Trenton on Monday, if sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, will settle one more of the many vexed questions that have arisen under the commerce clause of the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, with her extensive water-front, has always been naturally jealous that her citizens should reap full benefit from her geographical position. To her this position has been considered a birthright, and one of no little value, for from sales of her water-front alone, since 1856, she has realized $3,000,000 for the benefit of her common schools. The bridging of the Arthur Kill will diminish the value of New Jersey water-frontage in proportion to the capacity of the water-frontage of Staten Island, in the State of New York. It is against the transfer of the terminus of a great trunk line to the shores of an island in another State that New Jersey protests, but her pretensions are now held to be futile under the constitutional power vested in Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

The history of the growth and development of our inter-State law, from the first assertion of the right of Congress under constitutional provisions to regulate commerce, is of deep interest. The first case of moment arose when the State of New York, by its Legislature, granted a monopoly of the carrying trade by steamboats in the waters of New York. Here was an attempt to appropriate navigable thoroughfares which, at the present day and under the existing exposition of the laws, would find few, if any, supporters even among laymen. But, though the commerce of the country, as well as steam navigation, was then in its infancy, the case was of sufficient importance to call forth on both sides the efforts of the best lawyers of that day. The alleged sovereignty of the States was upheld by

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arguments of great length and power, and the first authoritative decision on the extent and meaning of the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce was made by Chief-Justice Marshall in an elaborate and convincing opinion, settling for the future the equal right of all to the use of the navigable waters of the nation, subject only to such regulations as Congress might impose.

With increasing commerce came the necessity for greater facilities, and not the least among these was the erection of bridges across navigable waters. In 1836, Chief-Justice Savage of New York, having before him Marshall's opinion above referred to, in a case relating to a bridge across the Hudson River at Troy, used the following language:

"I think I may safely say that a power exists somewhere to erect bridges over waters which are navigable, if the wants of society require them, provided such bridges do not essentially injure the navigation of the waters which they cross. Such power certainly did exist in the State Legislature before the delegation of power to our Federal Government by the Federal Constitution. It is not pretended that such a power has been delegated to the general Government, or is conveyed under the power to regulate commerce and navigation; it remains, then, in the State Legislature, or it exists nowhere."

This language is particularly pertinent, as the Attorney-General of the United States took part in the argument of the case. There is little question as to what was the existing opinion of that day in relation to the powers of Congress in regulating commerce.

In the Wheeling Bridge case, which came later, a peculiar state of facts arose, and one step further in advance was taken by Congress in the assumption of power under the commercial clause of the Constitution. A bridge had been partly constructed over the Ohio River at Wheeling, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, when the United States courts were appealed to for an injunction restraining its construction, on the ground that it interfered with navigation. After an elaborate investigation of the subject, it was finally determined that it was an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio River. Congress then passed an act declaring the bridge to be a lawful structure, its interference with navigation to the contrary notwithstanding, in terms establishing it as a post-road, and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld this act as within the constitutional powers of Congress.

In a dissenting opinion in this case, Mr. Justice McLean used strong language against the asserted power of Congress, in declaring a bridge which had been adjudged a nuisance and an obstruction to navigation, a lawful structure. Mr. Justice McLean has been quoted as upholding the broadest construction for the commercial clause of the Constitution, but in this case he went slightly out of the way to say:

"If under the commercial power Congress may make bridges over navigable waters, it would be difficult to find any limitation of such a power. Turnpike roads, railroads, and canals might on the same principle be built by Congress. And if this be a constitutional power, it cannot be restricted or interfered with by any State regulation. So extravagant and absorbing a Federal power as this has rarely, if ever, been claimed by any one. It would in a great degree supersede the State governments by the tremendous authority and patronage it would exercise. But if the power be found in the Constitution, no principle is perceived by which it can be practically restricted. This dilemma leads us to the conclusion that it is not a constitutional power."

In this strong language he denies the existence in Congress of any power to construct bridges, and of course, as stated by Mr. Justice Field, to authorize their construction. These views of Mr. Justice McLean in 1855 do not appear to have met with any dissent from the other judges of the court as then constituted.

In 1881 the question came before the court in a shape somewhat different, in relation to the bridge across the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Newport in Kentucky. The bridge was built by authority of both States, and under the enabling act of Congress; but before its completion Congress passed a law directing that a different structure should be erected. On the matter coming before the Supreme Court, the power of Congress so to enact was sustained. Mr. Justice Matthews did not sit, and Justices Miller, Field, and Bradley wrote dissenting opinions. In this case there was no absolute assertion of the power of Congress to authorize the erection of bridges against the protest of a State, but Mr. Justice Field pointed out, in an able dissenting opinion, the departure from the law of the Wheeling Bridge case, and showed whither the centralization of power in Congress would lead. Speaking of the Wheeling Bridge, he says:

"The court held that it could be legalized, which amounts to no more than declaring that it should not thereafter be treated as interfering with the public right of navigation of the river, so far as that right was under the protection of Congress. This is a very different thing from asserting a power to declare that a structure, lawful when erected, and in no way interfering with the navigation of the river, is an unlawful structure."

He denies the power of Congress so to enact, and further says:

"Yet out of this assertion of a power to legalize a structure which, without such sanction, would be deemed an obstruction to navigation, has grown up the doctrine of an independent power in Congress to authorize the construction of bridges over navigable streams without the permission of the States, and to control them when constructed. In this we are furnished with a striking illustration of the facility with which power is assumed from expressions, loosely or inadvertently used, apparently recognizing its existence. From the use of the word *assent* to the erection of a bridge over a navigable river, or the declaring of one already erected a lawful structure, the transition has been easy and natural to the assumption of an affirmative power in Congress to authorize, independently of the action of the States, the construction of such bridges, and to control them. From the authorities cited and the reasons assigned, it is evident that Congress possesses no such power."

These vigorous protests of Mr. Justice Field have thus far had no effect on the majority of the court, and now the very power so vigorously denied by him has been definitely affirmed by the court at Trenton. The conclusion is, as stated by Mr. Justice Bradley, that in these matters "there are no States."

"*THE BRUTAL AND UNJUST DECREES OF PARTY.*"

THE Executive Committee of the Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago has prepared a report upon the operation of the Civil-Service Law in the Post-office and Custom-house of that city, to be submitted at the annual meeting of the National League at Newport this week. The chief points of this report we will briefly summarize. Mr. Judd assumed charge of the Post-office June 1, 1885, the number of employees covered by the Civil-Service Law being then about 800. Until May 4, 1886, the Examining Board always had at least one Republican member, but at that time he was removed and the Board became completely Democratic. As the removals and resignations among the employees covered by the Civil-Service Act increased rapidly after this change, the Secretary of the Civil-Service Reform League, June 26, 1886, wrote to Postmaster Judd for information as to the number of removals and resignations. Early in July Mr. Squires, the Assistant Postmaster, gave the League such a list. This list showed that while a Republican was on the Examining Board, that is to say, from June 1, 1885, to May 4, 1886, eighty-eight letter-carriers and ninety-eight clerks were appointed by Mr. Judd. The ninety-eight clerks represent so many removals or enforced resignations. The eighty-eight carriers appointed represent about fifty such removals and resignations, as thirty-five of the eighty-eight appointments represent additional carriers allowed the Post-office in the fall of 1885. During Mr. Judd's first year the removals and compulsory resignations numbered about 148, averaging nearly three per week. From May 4, 1886, when the change in the Examining Board rendered it wholly Democratic, to June 30, 1886, the list furnished by Mr. Squires shows that thirty-one clerks were removed and nine resigned, thirty-one letter-carriers were removed and one resigned—being seventy-two removals and resignations in eight weeks, making an average removal, counting the resignations as removals, of nine per week, or about three every two working days after the Board consisted of three Democrats, as against one every two working days when the Board had one Republican member.

Early in July, 1886, the Secretary of the League wrote to the United States Civil-Service Commission at Washington, asking further information as to the number of removals and resignations in the Post-office, and calling their attention to the fact that the Examining Board at the Post-office consisted of three Democrats, and that since this change the number of removals had greatly increased. The latter suggestion was promptly acted upon, the Examining Board being increased to five, and two Republicans appointed to fill the two new places. In the latter part of July the Commission sent lists of those persons appointed under the Civil-Service Act to places in the Post-office who had been removed, or who had resigned, from the time of Mr. Judd's appointment down to June 30, 1886; but not the total number of resignations and removals in the whole force of the classified service, whether appointed under the Civil-Service Law or not. Taking the information as it is, however, the lists showed that from the clerks appointed under the Civil-Service Law forty-six were removed or resigned, and from the carriers appointed under the law thirty-two were removed or resigned from the date that Mr. Judd took charge

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as Postmaster, June 1, 1885, down to June 30, 1886, making seventy-eight in all, while there were 145 removals between these dates of clerks and carriers who were appointed before the Civil-Service Act went into operation.

The spirit in which the law was administered appears very clearly from the report of an interview which two members of the League had about August 1, 1886, with Mr. Wilbanks, the "working member" of the Examining Board. Mr. Wilbanks at first claimed that he was a thorough civil-service reformer and believed heartily in the law. But he immediately stated that he did not consider it a violation of the law to remove as many employees as he wished, no matter how faithful and efficient they were, provided their places were filled from those who had passed the examination. When asked whether the places made vacant by removals or resignations were not in all cases filled by Democrats, and whether there was not a prevailing opinion that none but Democrats need apply for the examination, he replied that he did not know the politics of the new employees, but he should be very glad if the opinion prevailed that none but Democrats need apply. When further asked if it was not a violation of the spirit of the law to remove a faithful and efficient employee, he replied that no one was ever hanged for violating the spirit of the law, and as long as the letter of the law was observed by him, which he claimed was the case, he thought he was all right.

Meanwhile the League had been prosecuting, under similar difficulties, an investigation into the administration of the law in the Custom-house under Mr. Seeberger, who became Collector on October 1, 1885. This showed that fourteen employees out of about sixty subject to the law were discharged or had resigned between Mr. Seeberger's appointment and June 30, 1886, and that 18 more resigned between the latter date and January 1, 1887. The character of these resignations is illustrated by the case of George A. Webster, the history of which is given in full. Webster passed a most creditable civil-service examination September 1, 1883, was appointed, without political influence and to his surprise, to a place in the Custom-house in March, 1884, and in February, 1885, was promoted and transferred to the Appraiser's division. His record as a clerk is conceded by all to have been most excellent. Nevertheless in January, 1887, his resignation was demanded. He immediately saw the Collector, and gives this account of the interview: "He (Seeberger) said in substance this: That he had not a word of complaint of my official conduct and ability; on the contrary, all conceded that they were excellent; but that, owing to the great pressure being brought to bear upon him, vacancies must be made; that 'you must remember that our party has been out of power for twenty-five years'; that I 'should be thankful for having been allowed to stay two years under a Democratic Administration.'" Webster then reported to his immediate superior, Appraiser Francis A. Hoffman, jr., "who said, in substance, that he expected this; that the law and customs regulations placed the entire control of appointment and removal with the Collector, instead of, as it should be, with the Appraiser; that he believed in civil-service reform in all its purity—that is, without a restraining law, he would, upon taking charge of any office, look only to the honesty and efficiency of the force, entirely ignoring the politics of the incumbents, and making removals for cause only; that from the high reputation of this office under Appraiser Ham, and from his own personal observation, he was satisfied that the force were more than ordinarily competent, honest, and efficient; that he was sorry to have me go, etc." Mr. Hoffman made an ineffectual effort to save Webster's head, and, after his failure, wrote this striking letter to him:

PORT OF CHICAGO, ILL., APPRAISER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, January 14, 1887.—DEAR SIR: I desire to give expression to my high opinion of you as a man of integrity and capacity.

I regret exceedingly to be deprived hereafter of your valuable services as a bookkeeper and correspondent in this office. You have had my full confidence, and I shall at all times testify to your disinterested devotion to duty and absolutely unquestionable honesty. I deem you particularly suited for a position of trust; you will never betray one's confidence.

May you speedily find employment with some one who can appreciate your worth, where you will not be subjected to the vicissitudes of public life nor the brutal and unjust decrees of party.

Command me whenever I can serve your interests. It is the least I can offer to an honest and faithful employee of the Government.—Faithfully yours, FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, JR.

The Civil-Service League presented Webster's case to the President, and he referred it to the Commissioners. Three months later two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Edgerton and Lyman, went to Chicago and made an investigation, the history of which is given at such length that we cannot present it in detail. No candid person, however, can read it without being very unfavorably impressed with the attitude of the Commissioners, who expressly disclaimed having anything to do with the spirit of the law, and seemed anxious to help the Collector to show that its letter had not been violated. No report has been made by the Commissioners, but their attitude left no doubt that they would sustain the Collector.

The report of the League concludes with a severe indictment of the Commissioners, and sums up the situation as to the Post-office and Custom-house thus:

"In other words, we may safely presume that since the appointment of Mr. Judd as Postmaster and Mr. Seeberger as Collector, almost the entire force of employees embraced in the classified service have been removed by them. Furthermore, we have yet to hear of a Republican who has been appointed from the eligible lists to a position in either Post-office or Custom-house by Mr. Judd or Mr. Seeberger. In fact, the opinion generally prevails that none but Democrats need apply for the examinations at the Post-office or Custom-house. Our belief is that most of the changes have been made in the classified service for the purpose of removing all Republicans and replacing them with Democrats, and we think that Mr. Hoffman, in his letter to Mr. Webster, clearly shows that the removals have been made in compliance with the demand of Democrats for the places."

No contrast could possibly be more marked than that between this showing as to the Chicago Post-office and Custom-house and the state of things in the Brooklyn and Boston Post-offices. All of these offices are controlled by strong Democrats, but the differences in management are as wide as could be imagined. The Brooklyn and Boston Post-offices are conducted as business institutions in the interest of the public; the Chicago offices are conducted in accordance with "the brutal and unjust decrees of party."

Two theories of party advantage, radically opposed to each other, are represented by Mr. Hendrix in Brooklyn and Gen. Corse in Boston, on the one hand; and by Mr. Judd and Mr. Seeberger in Chicago, on the other hand. All higher considerations aside, is there any sensible man who doubts which theory is the more likely to strengthen the Democratic party?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT ON CONVICT LABOR.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor of the United States, has made a report on the subject of convict labor in which he reaches the conclusion that the most desirable mode of employing prisoners is the public-account system, so modified that the labor performed shall be as little effective as possible. It results, of course, that the charge upon the taxpayers for their maintenance shall be correspondingly increased. That this charge may be eventually raised to the total cost of boarding and lodging the convicts is admitted, and a calculation is furnished that the extra tax would be not more than eight cents per capita on the whole population annually, or not more than twenty-nine cents on each $1,000 of taxable property. He holds that it would be in accordance with justice to have the prisons maintained entirely at the expense of the State treasuries, because "the present tax necessary to meet running expenses, so far as individual feeling or sentiment is concerned, is borne by the few engaged in the industries carried on in the prisons." This is a proposition which it is difficult to controvert, because it is not quite clear what is meant by it. If it means that the shoemakers not in prison pay the tax to support the shoemakers in prison, and that the honest coopers pay for the convict coopers, and so on, the statement is not a whit more true than it would be to say that the shoemakers in Worcester support the shoemakers in Lynn. The shoemakers in Worcester would get better wages for a time if there were no shoemakers in Lynn; but the fact of their getting better than average wages would draw others into the trade until the general equilibrum was restored. If the Commissioner means that the public charge for the support of convicts should be increased because a notion prevails among shoemakers, coopers, etc., that they are supporting convict shoemakers, coopers, etc., under the present system, although the fact is that the latter are supporting themselves, then the proposition is that a false sentiment should be accepted as a true one, and that the public should pay eight cents per capita per annum to give the former precedence over the latter.

Another dubious phrase in the Commissioner's argument is his statement of the objections to the plan which he favors. "The objection to this plan which has been proposed by many investigators and which is now under consideration," he says, "involves the aban-

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donment of the idea that prisons must pay." Pay what? When we speak of a business as paying we generally mean paying a profit. But is that what is meant when people are talking about convict labor? The States are not regarded as money-making concerns at all; but if there were any branch of their necessary functions out of which they might reasonably obtain a net revenue, it is the penitentiary branch, seeing that the law-breakers put upon them the expenses of the police force and the criminal courts. In the very fitting language employed by Mr. C. F. Peck, the New York Labor Commissioner, "he who has to be restrained by force from transgressing the laws of society *must support himself by his own toil.*" This was Mr. Peck's opinion three years ago. We are not sure that Labor has not advanced beyond this position now, in which case Commissioner Peck has probably advanced also; but as the record stands, he holds a position contrary to that of Commissioner Wright and much more rational. He contends, throughout his report of 1884, that the work of the prisoners should be not merely onerous but remunerative, and in this respect he followed the thesis of Superintendent Pillsbury that non-productive labor merely for punishment is degrading and mischievous to the prisoner and unjust to the State.

Commissioner Wright's fallacy belongs to Bastiat's category of "That which is seen and that which is not seen." The competition of prison labor with free labor is that which is seen. It is very minute, being only 54-100 of 1 per cent. of the mechanical labor of the country, but it can be seen, and, what is more to the purpose, it can be heard from. That which is not seen is the fact that if every prisoner were turned into a skilled workman and an honest man, according to the hand-labor plan favored by the Commissioner, and then discharged, he would be 50 per cent. more of a competitor than he is now. Is it, or is it not, in the interest of Labor that there should be 64,000 criminals prowling about the country, committing depredations of all kinds? Would Labor be better off or worse off if all these criminals had learned honest trades and earned an honest living? If they had done so, they would have been competing effectively with all others. Not having followed honest trades, but having become a prey on the honest and laborious classes, and having been captured and locked up, they become for the first time what they ought to have been all the time, self-sustaining members of society. They have begun to compete—that is, to do what they ought to have done from the beginning, and what everybody says they ought to do when they come out of prison. So we have this economic conception presented to us, that if there were no criminal classes at all, it would still be for the interest of Labor to take say 64,000 able-bodied persons (with their own consent, of course) and put them in some wholesome retreat at public expense for an average term of five years, and, while not denying them employment altogether, yet taking good care that their work should not be productive.

Much stress is laid on the fact that prison labor competes unduly with particular trades —shoe-making, cooperage, stone-cutting, etc. In fact, the great bundle of sophisms that have been piled up on this subject had their starting-point here, particular trades insisting that an undue amount of prison labor was employed in competition with them. Hence the demand for diversity of industries in prisons. Commissioner Wright disposes of this half-way measure by saying that "whatever limit the law might put upon the number to be employed in any one industry, that number might be sufficient to kill a trade carried on by free labor" The only way to secure a diversity which shall not be harmful, in his opinion, is to put convicts at work on hand labor without the use of machinery, so arranged that the hand labor in the prisons shall compete only with machine labor outside. He considers this better than working a treadmill or turning a crank, because it gives mental occupation and to some extent teaches the use of tools. But why allow tools? A machine is only a superior kind of tool.

The report embraces some valuable statistical information. The portion which shows the financial results of the different systems of convict labor is especially interesting. The lease system shows a profit, and a pretty large one, for the seven Southern States that have adhered to it. Under the contract system, 65 per cent. of the running expenses of the prisons are paid by the proceeds of the labor performed in them. There are wide discrepancies between different institutions, even in the same State, the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., paying a little more than expenses, while that at Chester shows a large deficit. In like manner the Sing Sing Penitentiary shows a large surplus, while that at Albany has a small deficit. The prisons under the public-account system yield 32 per cent. of their running expenses, and those under the piece-price system 23 per cent. Under the mixed system, 42 per cent. of running expenses is realized from the labor of the inmates. At Auburn and Elmira, N. Y., which are classed under the mixed system, a considerably higher percentage is attained.

Eleven reports of State investigations on the subject of convict labor are summarized in the volume. Most of these are on a higher plane of intelligence than Commissioner Wright's, and only one of them, that of California, is on a lower. The California Commissioner of Labor "touches bottom" with the plain declaration that "rather than that a system should be carried on under State control, tending to loss of employment or reduction of wages, the convicts of our State prisons should serve their terms in idleness." Mr. Wright himself, as Commissioner for Massachusetts in 1880, said:

> "We are strong in the belief that the very best reformatory results are to be reached through that system or that administration of prison affairs which makes our penal institutions self-supporting; and that, after a State has been compelled by the criminal conduct of an individual to put him under public guardianship, it has the indisputable right to say that he shall pay for the guardianship; and if, in doing so, the State encroaches in some slight degree on the fullest privileges of competition demanded by producers, it has as much right to a chance to make its institutions self-supporting as a manufacturer has to claim any particular trade or custom as his inalienable right."

This clear-sighted and wholesome statement is printed on page 335 of the present report. It suggests that the author has gained narrower views since he became a Commissioner on a larger scale. A State Bureau of Labor is most commonly an apparatus to give official circulation and sanction to the crudest conceptions of the trade-unions. The public had a right to expect something better from the National Bureau.

HOLIDAY EQUESTRIANS.

ABOUT this season, or a little later, it is not uncommon for people of both sexes who are fond of the saddle to start off on journeys on horseback, sometimes in couples, but sometimes in half-dozens or dozens. In probably nine cases out of ten, if there are ladies in the party, the excursion comes to an untimely end, owing either to one of the ladies "giving out"—that is, finding long days in the saddle too much for her—or to somebody's horse revealing an ample saddle gall on his back, or going dead lame. The cause is generally the same—want of exercise both on the part of the rider and the horse. Few women's horses get nearly exercise enough to keep them in working condition, and a long day or two on the road brings out a weakness of some kind. Moreover, as soon as a woman begins to feel fatigue in the saddle, unless she has very vigorous back muscles and a very good seat, she slides down towards her stirrup, and hangs on to the horn with her right knee, thus giving the horse's back a good side scrape with the saddle at every step. After a few hours of this, a fine raw place is apt to be developed which takes a fortnight or three weeks to heal, and the rider has to take to wheels or go home by the train.

Such excursions are probably more successfully carried out by our German fellow-citizens than anybody else, on those two-and-two processions which so often amuse the American public in the Park. They are generally excellent riders, though not of the English school, and so many of them have learned all they know of it in the army that they are familiar with most of the "wrinkles" and precautions which enable a man to get long marches out of a horse without damage. These rides are literally marches. They always move as a column of cavalry, and generally under a leader of some sort from whom they take the word of command. Their seat is strictly military, but some of them carry their hands nearly as high as their chins, the explanation of which we have more than once sought from German military men in vain, for the German army regulation puts the bridle hand, we believe, a hand's breadth above the pommel of the saddle.

About saddles for such excursions there is a monstrous deal of nonsense talked, owing to the belief of nearly everybody that the saddle he is accustomed to is the only rational saddle, and his way of riding the only rational way. In fact, saddles are almost as various in form and structure as the races of men who use horses, and so are styles of riding, and the man who dogmatizes about his own saddle and style runs the risk of being brought to shame. Nothing, for instance, can differ more from a cowboy's seat and saddle than a Cossack's or Turcoman's. The cowboy sits straight-legged on his

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fork, in what is called "tongs on a wall" fashion, in a high peaked saddle, with his toes stuck out. The Cossack or Turcoman sits as flat as if he were in a chair, his leg forming a right angle at the knee and his feet exactly parallel with the horse's side. All three are superb riders, whether it be for sticking on, or getting over rough ground, or making long marches, or fighting, or running away. If you argued with a Turcoman that he ought not to sit in a flat saddle, with such short stirrups, but get a Whitman and stick his legs out, he would not laugh, because that is not his style, but he would inwardly set you down as an idiot besides being an infidel.

There is also much nonsense talked about the propriety or impropriety of rising or "bobbing up and down" in the saddle during the trot when making a journey, and occasionally a "True American" writes to the newspapers some sad drivel on the subject, as a protest against the Anglomaniac dudes who bob up and down on banged horses in the Park. But if you use an English saddle, it is simple cruelty to the horse not to rise in trotting on a long ride, especially in the case of a heavy weight. In an English saddle the rider sits well behind his stirrups, which are rather short, a fashion approaching closely to the Asiatic seat; and if he tries to sit close during the trot, he strikes the horse a catapultic blow at every stride, in the tenderest portion of the animal's back. When he rises, on the contrary, he descends gently, and he keeps his weight steady on the horse by throwing it into his stirrups, when his hinder parts are in the air. The principle of the thing is in fact illustrated by the jockey's practice of standing in his stirrups during a race, and the Cossacks or Arabs during a charge. In both cases what is sought is to avoid pounding the horse with a hundred-and-fifty-pound mallet, when the poor animal is trying to move in a regular trot or gallop.

In a military, or Mexican, or Whitman saddle the circumstances are wholly different. The rider almost stands straight-legged in his stirrups, when the horse is trotting, and keeps his weight on them, and at the same time accommodates himself to the horse's motion by an up-and-down spring of the foot. In other words, he has no occasion to rise, and does not come down on the horse with a bang. There is probably nothing about which wide observation is more necessary to make people talk sensibly than about horsemanship. Every nation which rides in the saddle has its own system, and for that nation its own bridles, saddles, bits, and seats are the best in the world. The man who sets about disputing this runs great risk, as we have said, of being brought to shame.

THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER.

ITALY, July 13, 1887.

FRANCESCO CRISPI, actually Minister of the Interior, virtually Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs during the long and dangerous illness of Depretis, is one of the few prominent survivors of the old Mazzinian school. Foremost among the promoters of the Sicilian revolution of the 12th of January, with The Constitution or Barricades for its programme, he stood faithfully to his guns when the Constitution sworn to and forsworn by King Bomba was defended and defeated on the barricades in 1849. Deputy, Secretary-General, and soldier during that year; a keen observer of men and events; taking nothing for granted, but deducing theories from facts, he came to the conclusion that only when the whole of Italy was united could any portion of it be free and independent; and for the next ten years devoted his constant energies to promote revolution in every portion of Italy, with Mazzini. At the same time, with Nicola Fabrizi, Rosalino Pilo, and a very few other Sicilians, he toiled to convert his brother islanders to the doctrine of unity, to the abjuration of their then universal desire for a separate government and a separate constitution. Banished from Genoa after the insurrection of Milan in February, 1852; expelled from Malta by the British Government in 1854, he passed the next five years of his life wandering in disguise between London, Paris, and Italy, one of the most formidable, invisible agents of the unitarian party. When, in 1859, the alliance between Piedmont and the Emperor of France was made known, he signed the Mazzinian protest against the alliance with the "murderer of Rome," the "man of the Second of December," with the proviso that, should Victor Emanuel head the Italian army against the Austrians, all the protesters would rally round his standard.

During 1859 neither Naples nor Sicily stirred; on the 22d of May Ferdinand Borbone died. The day after the armistice of Villafranca was signed, "Manuel Pareda, a merchant of the Argentine Republic—hair gray, chin shaved, no moustache, mutton-chop whiskers (so ran the passport)—left Dover for Calais, Paris, Marseilles, Genoa, touching Civitavecchia; was allowed by the police to land from the *Vatican* and thence depart in the same steamer for Naples; thence, with passport duly viséd, for Messina, arriving there on the 26th of July. From that date until the 30th of August Manuel Pareda, alias Francesco Crispi, scoured the island of Sicily, as a tourist seeing sights all day, by night meeting and organizing various committees, teaching the manufacture of Orsini bombs, combining for a simultaneous insurrection in all the principal cities on the 4th of October. It was not, however, till the 12th of May, 1860, that Garibaldi, with Crispi and the Thousand, landed at Marsala, and on the 13th proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy. Garibaldi offered Crispi first the post of Minister of Finance, which he declined; then that of *procuratore generale*, Crispi being by profession an advocate—also declined. For some time Minister of the Interior, he rendered himself unpopular by introducing the conscription, saying that every Sicilian must become a soldier and help the Italians to free the entire country. Then a cabal was raised against him by the Moderates, who clamored for the immediate annexation of the island to Piedmont. "No," said Garibaldi and Crispi, "this is our basis of operations; we have to free Naples and Venice, and then crown Victor Emanuel King of Italy in Rome." From that moment—with the exception of Mazzini—Crispi and Bertani, who organized all the remaining expeditions of 1860, were the best calumniated men in Italy. When Garibaldi, after the conquest of Naples, retired to Caprera, no stone was left unturned by the Cavourian party to prevent Crispi's election as deputy to the first Italian Parliament. Not only were they unsuccessful, but, as his poverty would have prevented his residence at Turin, his electors subscribed for his maintenance until his rapid success as a lawyer rendered him independent.

From the moment Crispi took his place in the Chamber of Deputies and his oath to monarchy, he has never wavered in his allegiance. When, after Aspromonte, the Constitution was violated, Naples and Sicily placed in a state of siege, Deputies arrested, and unimaginable atrocities committed, Garibaldi, Nicotera, Saffi, and some twenty members of the extreme Left sent in their resignations. Crispi refused to do so, saying: "Venice and Rome have yet to be freed. We want the army. Victor Emanuel is the symbol of unity; if we can't have liberty and unity together, let us secure unity." In 1864 there befell Crispi what I fully believe to have been the greatest sorrow of his life, the total rupture with Mazzini. The transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence, with the pledge that the Italian Government would prevent any attack against the temporal possessions of the Pope, sounded like the renunciation of Rome. The Republican Unitarian party were up in arms, and called on the entire Left again to resign. No, said Crispi, "monarchy unites, the republic would divide us." Whispering tongues added words that Crispi had never spoken in public or in private. Mazzini believed them and never forgave; they never met again.

In 1866 Crispi was invited to enter the Ricasoli Ministry; in 1867, the Cabinet of which Rattazzi was Premier. He declined, saying: "We shall yet be Ministers of Italy, but with our own programme." Nevertheless, as the reporter on the *domicilio coatto* law, which empowered the Government to arrest and send to a fixed domicile vagabonds, camorrists, and brigands, he again incurred the hostility of the Liberals, nor was his friendship for and support of Rattazzi forgiven him. In 1870 Crispi, Bertani, Cairoli, and the entire Left (all the resigners had accepted reëlection except Saffi) saved Italy from a pro-French, anti-Prussian alliance and compelled monarchy to enter Rome. What was suspected and affirmed in the past is now a fact proved by the recent publication of the biography of Quintino Sella. King Victor had promised Louis Napoleon a hundred thousand Italian troops in case he should make war on the Rhine, and with the King stood the court and the old Cavourian Moderate party. Not Quintino Sella though, the unpopular Minister of Finance, the only Minister, perhaps, who could oppose the King without offending him. Sella, a strong, stalwart, still young man, had never shouldered a musket or unsheathed a sword for Italy, whereas Minghetti, Azeglio, on the contrary, had fought and been wounded. One day, writes Sella's biographer, "in the heat of dispute, King Victor said to Sella, 'I quite understand that to wage war courage is needed.' 'Yes,' said Sella, 'but more courage is needed to oppose your Majesty than to wage war.' To which the King, with proud, disdainful gesture: 'One sees clearly you belong to a race of cloth merchants [all Sella's family were cloth manufacturers].' 'True, your Majesty, I belong to cloth merchants who have always honored their signatures, whereas this time your Majesty would sign a bill which he is by no means sure to pay.'" The fate of Italy hung in the balance; the entire country clamored, To Rome, to Rome! Mazzini was a prisoner at Gaeta, Garibaldi blocked at Caprera, and this time every member of the Left, Crispi and Bertani at their head, declared that unless Rome was entered through negotiation or assault by monarchy, they would head the revolution and man the barricades. A meeting of the entire Left was held and a committee appointed, composed of Rattazzi, Crispi, Cairoli, Fabrizi, and Bertani, to draw up their final resolutions. Sella, uninvited, appeared in their midst, and pledged his word that Italy should enter Rome or that he would join the Opposition, and the Left consented to await the fulfilment of the promise, but *with ordered arms*.

Once Rome capital of united Italy, came the

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real tug of war between the Right and the Left, you may really say between Conservatives and Progressists—war to the knife. But the mere fact of the entry into Rome left the handle of the knife in the hands of the Moderates, who for the next six years exercised actual despotism. At length in 1876 the Left came to power. Their advent was hailed as a victory, and a general millennium expected. Delusions, of course, followed, yet many items of the Liberal programme have been carried despite the desperate efforts of the Conservatives. Manhood suffrage is secured—all males of twenty-one who can write their own names are electors; the forced paper currency is abolished; abolished the terrible grist tax; diminished by one-third the tax on salt—yet no commercial or industrial crisis has followed; on the contrary, Italian *rente* is at par, and it is affirmed that the balance between income and expenditure is attained. The Italian Army, as I showed in a late letter, is virtually an army of citizens, as all able-bodied men between given ages are bound to serve in the ranks, youths destined for the priesthood not excluded.

Nevertheless, the tendency, under the Liberal régime, has been toward a general disorganization. The Massowah business brought affairs to a climax, and the position of Depretis, Premier since 1881, came virtually to this: "I have the confidence of the King and a floating majority in the House. If you leaders of the Left won't come to the rescue, I shall have to make terms with the Right or resign and advise the King to call a Conservative Cabinet." Long and serious were the consultations among the old leaders of the Left. A fresh alliance with Depretis was too repugnant to Cairoli; Nicotera hitherto has stood aloof; Crispi and Zanardelli agreed to join Depretis once more if he gave in his adhesion to the completion of their programme. This he did verbally; his illness, which must prove fatal at a not far distant period, had not left him the physical strength to resist. Zanardelli, as Minister of Grace and Justice, is a pledge to the country for the morality and strict legality of the Administration. Crispi, in less than three months, has carried through to completion more work than Depretis alone did in two years. First he set his face dead against the grant of a "provisional budget," compelling each department to present its respective accounts and estimates, have them examined by the House, voted and passed. Reconciliation with the Vatican at his advent was called "the question of the day." The way in which he treated it—admirably seconded by Zanardelli—shows how much he has gained by the last twenty-five years of parliamentary experience. The Conservatives came in hopes, the Liberals in a perfect panic, to hear how, when, and why the olive branch had been tendered from the Quirinal to the Vatican. Crispi paid a hearty tribute to Leo XIII., "that extraordinary man," but showed that Italy had nothing to offer in the way of reconciliation, seeing that she had never waged war with the Papacy as a spiritual power; that liberty was the order of the day; that as soon as Catholics availed themselves of the liberties guaranteed to all Italian citizens, the better it would be for themselves. He did not add—the better for Italy, nor does he think so: he takes purely constitutional ground: "Italy cannot yield one iota; she cannot restore the temporal power nor enlarge by an inch the territory over which the Pope has jurisdiction, because no single Italian could be compelled to become his temporal subject. Youths destined for the priesthood cannot be exempted from the conscription any more than other students. The Papal guarantees remain intact; personally, the Pope is as inviolable as the King himself. Catholics can become electors and elected when they choose. Once having taken their oath to the King of Italy, they can fight for their rights on legal grounds."

The Liberals in the House and throughout the country have pronounced their entire satisfaction with these declarations. The vast cleverness of Crispi has been shown in leaving all the onus of the reconciliation on the Pope and his adherents. When the Catholics avowedly and openly take part in political elections, as a compact, disciplined, and obedient legion, then will come the real battle, and we shall see Conservatives and Clericals join hands against the Liberals. This Crispi clearly foresees, and distinctly and rigidly, as is his custom, is pressing forward some of the most important points of the Liberal programme. He is preparing for a siege, arming and training future soldiers for a future battle-day. The three chief points are, the reform of the Senate; the reformation of the prefectures or provincial governors; the total exclusion of all *impiegati* (civil servants) from Parliament. Taking the last measure first, he states it simply thus: henceforward electors can choose any eligible citizen, whether he receive pay in any form from the Government or no; but when once his election is duly confirmed by the House, he must make his choice—remain a paid servant of the state, or become a political legislator. (A tenet of the Liberal faith not yet enunciated from the Ministerial bench is the remuneration of all deputies, so that men of talent and character who must work with their heads or hands in order to live, shall not be excluded from the national Parliament.)

The reform of the prefectures is considered by many as the axe laid at the root of the tree of electoral bribery and corruption; but a long experience and special studies of real Italian life convince me that its perfect consummation will require many more years than can be left to an old man's lifetime. Prefects are ostensibly provincial administrators—in fact, they are the political agents of the existing Government. Crispi, reiterating the pledge given by his party that the Government shall abstain from any sort of interference in the elections, has presented his bill, and obtained the sanction of the House for reducing prefects to their original office. By pensioning off inveterate sinners, inspiring less hardened offenders with due terror, and nominating new men to the vacant posts, he probably will succeed in preventing prefects from using their prefectural authority and power in favor of this party and against that; but Cavour's openly avowed theory that it is the right and the duty of Government to exercise its electoral influence, has taken such deep root in the hearts of mayors, municipal secretaries, and Government officials, that it will be next to impossible to uproot it.

With regard to the reform of the Senate, Crispi, in the blandest way, has requested the Senators to "reform themselves," and they blandly answer, We will try. It is well known that a Senate elected, and not nominated by the King, is an article of the Liberal creed; and to this we shall come if the Catholics and Conservatives do not join hands in time.

I should not have troubled your readers with so many details anent the new Minister of the Interior, did I not consider his advent at this especial moment as an event of extraordinary importance in the history of Italian monarchy. Crispi has never been a popular man, and has never sought popularity—he is more feared than loved; but he has had a fixed goal in view for the last five-and-twenty years, and has gone straightly and steadily towards it. The old proverb adapted, Set a *conspirator* to catch a *conspirator*, is applicable to him. The other day, his answer to Cavallotti, the leader of the extreme Left, illustrates his character: "We leave you a free press, full liberty of association. Say your say and do your worst. We don't fear you in the least, but don't mean to help you by making of you victims and martyrs. Mazzini was a man of genius and a man of order. A republic in his time was possible; with you it is impossible." Yet when a meeting in the Capitol was convoked, the head of the police prohibited it on the ground that it was against the law, which it is. If Crispi lives long enough, and no untoward events intervene, he will introduce his social reforms to ameliorate the condition of the working and peasant classes, availing himself for that purpose of the two billions of francs belonging to the *opere pie*, or charitable institutions, of Italy. Thus will the programme, The King and the People, be realized, and monarchy be fortified on a broad popular basis. It will be well, meanwhile, to remember the proverb, "'Twixt the cup and the lip." J. W. M.

JOTTINGS OF A SWISS TOURIST.

CHAMONIX, HAUTE-SAVOIE, July 17, 1887.

THE 14th of July, the anniversary of the capture and destruction of the Bastile, is kept as a national holiday throughout France, and was celebrated at Chamonix on Thursday last with as much enthusiasm as the most ardent adherent of the Republic could desire. The town was gay with flags, mottoes, and preparations for illumination. Before five o'clock in the morning a salvo of guns announced the commencement of the fête, and made many a tired traveller curse the Bastile and the French Republic. The firing of guns was kept up at irregular intervals during the day; the local band paraded through the village playing national airs; a public dinner and ball, admittance to which cost three and a half francs, took place in the evening. From 9 to 10 P. M. there were displays of fireworks in front of several of the hotels and of the *mairie*. On the various heights on each side of the valley bonfires were lit, or brilliant lights exhibited. At the Grands Mulets, six thousand feet above the village, and in the midst of snow and glaciers, a brilliant star-like light was exhibited for an hour. Fuel and combustibles are scarce and costly up there.

It was pleasant to an Irishman to see the enthusiasm of the people, and the evident attachment to their Government and institutions; but it surprises me to find among the inhabitants of this valley a very general contempt for their Swiss neighbors. They look down on them and their system of government. A peasant with whom I spent a pleasant hour on the Col de Voza, where he had a troop of sixteen cows, expressed very strongly what others have also said to me. He had had better opportunities of seeing the world than his neighbors; he had served in the Crimea, had been for a short time in New York, and had travelled through Switzerland as a cattle dealer. A French Catholic, he gave the highest praise to the Protestant Canton of Vaud. Of the Cantons of Valais, Grisons, and Berne, in which he had travelled, he said, "Ils manquent la civilisation; ils sont bruts." Manners, customs, dress were all found fault with. This man, like many others, officials and peasants, with whom I have chatted, maintained that the Swiss police and courts are lax and inefficient; that thefts, assaults, and sometimes murders are not punished; and that the Swiss papers omit to report many such outrages. This is probably a common complaint on the frontiers of adjoining states; it does not appear to be borne out by the official criminal statistics of Valais.

Tourists are of more importance to the Chamoniards than politics. But for the hotels and the annual invasion of travellers, Chamonix would be a place of no more importance than

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many another mountain glen. Pen, pencil, paint-brush have all proved inadequate to convey any idea of its scenery. Accounts of ascensions, accidents, and adventures on the mountains have been wearisomely multiplied. Few travellers trouble themselves about the life, occupations, and interests of the inhabitants, or the local government and constitution of the valley. The commune comprises part of the valley of the Arve, about 12 miles in length, bounded on the north by a range reaching to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and on the south separated from Italy by the *massif* of Mont Blanc, none of the passes across which are less than 1,200 feet in height. The Commune of Chamonix contains many other villages besides the group of hotels which is known to travellers as Chamonix, but its entire population is only 2,400. The Secretary of the Commune informs me that the head of almost every family resident is a landowner; there are not 20 residents who are not owners of at least a house and garden. In addition to his homestead, each citizen has a share in the extensive though generally poor pastures which belong to the Commune. On these common lands, all lying at a high altitude, sheep, goats, and cattle can be kept for about three months in the summer. The extensive forests belonging to the Commune are managed by the French Forest Department, and wood is sparingly supplied for a trifling charge to the citizens. In Switzerland, on the contrary, each commune manages its own woods; an allotment is made by the Communal Council every year to each citizen, generally without any charge. He thus obtains his fuel and sometimes more valuable timber for building without expense. The Commune of Chamonix has other resources besides its common lands. It has built hotels, taverns, and mountain cabins for travellers, the rents of which amount to about $8,000 a year. The excellent hotel of Montanvert, 3,000 feet above Chamonix, the inn at Pierre Pointue, the comfortable cabin at the Grands Mulets, have all been built by and belong to the Commune. The Communal Council, composed of sixteen members, is renewed every four years; the *maire*, chosen by the Council from among themselves, has two votes. There are many who are poor, but there is no pauperism—waifs and strays from Italy and Switzerland receive occasionally assistance from the "caisse des pauvres," which is also available for the few citizens who may, through fault or misfortune, become really destitute.

The demand for guides, drivers, muleteers has diverted a large section of the population from their natural occupations, and is said to be one cause of the decline in the price of agricultural land. The number of men calling themselves guides is nearly 250, but, though dignified by such a title, many of these men are merely mule-drivers. The rules and charges of the guild of guides have been the subject of many complaints, not only by travellers, but by the hotel-keepers, who do not find the excessive charges for small excursions conducive to their interests. This week the hotel-keepers have forwarded a representation to the Prefect of the department, with the object of having some changes made in the rules and a diminution of the charges for some of the excursions. The rule which obliges a traveller to take, for all except the higher ascents, the guide who is "on turn," is particularly objectionable; it is not pleasant to spend a long day, or possibly several days, alone with a man who is not a pleasant companion as well as a good guide.

In connection with the periodical movements in advance and in retreat of the large glaciers, it is of interest to find that tradition, supported by some documentary evidence, relates that there was a time when the passes between Chamonix and Courmayeur, on the Italian side of Mont Blanc, were comparatively free from snow and ice. It appears that at one time the people of Courmayeur could leave their villages and reach Chamonix in time to attend the religious services there, making the passage in six or seven hours. The same journey now requires about eighteen hours, is impossible in bad weather, and is only attempted by parties of at least three persons, with the usual appliances of ropes, etc., to avoid the dangers of the glaciers. Traces of a road have been found, appearing from under the edge of the ice. The transit of the Alps by Hannibal's army may thus have been made under very different conditions from those which now exist. The parish of Courmayeur appears to have been some five hundred years ago a dependency of the ecclesiastical establishment at Chamonix, although now there is absolutely no communication between the two places, the passes being only traversed by Alpine climbers.

The most recent observations show that after a period of rapid retreat and diminution in size, the glaciers in the valley of Chamonix are again beginning to advance. The Glacier des Bossons descends to a level of not more than three thousand feet above the sea. During the last three years its lower extremity has advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year. A grotto cut out of the ice in May, 1886, about a quarter-mile from the extremity, has moved down for more than sixty yards, and has been replaced by another, which is also moving forwards. The other glaciers do not admit of the same very exact observations being taken, but they are distinctly advancing and increasing at their extremities in width and height. It would, however, take many years of advance at their present rate before they occupied the ground which, within the memory of living persons, they once covered.

A word must be said as to the Chamonix hotels, about twenty in number. They are clean, comfortable, many of them luxurious, and excessively cheap. Persons who wish to make a prolonged stay can live at the best of them—rooms, good meals, and attendance included—for a less cost than one often pays for a very ordinary dinner in Paris or London. In this respect the arrangements for the comfort of travellers contrast very favorably with those of the "Société des Guides."

M. O'B.

Correspondence.

GEORGE ELIOT'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In one respect the impression, which seems to have been generally taken from such meagre account as we have yet had of the influences in operation about George Eliot about the time of her change of religious views, has not rightly represented the real facts. Some twenty years since I had, in a letter from Miss Sara Hennell, some of whose books I had just then made a notice of in the *Christian Examiner*, an account which put the facts in their proper order. It was to the effect that all the free-thinking which was in vogue in the circle to which the Hennells belonged at the time that we come to know them in the history of George Eliot's life, originated with Mr. Bray, whom Caroline Hennell married. Miss Hennell's statement in her letter to me was, that after her sister's marriage to a gentleman who urged upon her free-thinking opinions, the brother, Charles Hennell, was called in to meet these opinions by a defence of the faith which they undermined, and that on attempting to do this, he found the case so different from what he had assumed it to be that, instead of pressing the defence of traditional faith, he undertook as complete a critical inquiry as was then practicable, and, as a result of investigations thus occasioned by his inability to answer Mr. Bray, came to conclusions which were a complete surrender to Mr. Bray—conclusions which he proceeded to embody in a book which substantially anticipated those of the great German heresiarch, Strauss, but which was itself anticipated by the opinions and conversation of Mr. Bray.

When our George Eliot wrote, November 13, 1841, that her mind had been for the last few days engaged on the inquiries which resulted in her change of faith, we have but to turn back to her previous letter of November 2 to see that with that date she entered upon close personal relations with Mr. and Mrs. Bray, having had a friend before this in Mrs. Pears, Mr. Bray's sister. Mr. Cross most unfortunately lugs into the place between the real facts of November 2 and those of November 13 an account of Mr. Charles Hennell's 'Inquiry' written by George Eliot eleven years later, and he as good as says that this book effected the conversion of the pupil of Mr. Bray, who, for all we know, may not have read the 'Inquiry' as early as this, but who had beyond a doubt come under the influence which had converted Caroline Hennell and Charles Hennell.

What was due, for a proper filling up of this passage in George Eliot's life, was an account of the real facts as to Mr. Bray and the close relation into which our George Eliot had come to him from November 2. A hint of the true state of things—the relation to Mr. Bray, not to Mr. Hennell's book—is given by George Eliot's reference to the sister of Mr. Bray as "my guardian angel," very soon after the conversion which I assume was wrought, as Mr. Hennell's was wrought, by the conversation of Mr. Bray. The only preparation which we need presume to have existed was that of George Eliot's nature as indicated by herself at this time. Two months before, she had written: "How should I love to have a thorough-going student with me, that we might read together"; and, shortly after, she said of herself, "Ivy-like as I am by nature." In these two aspects of her nature is the key to much which came later in her life, and certainly the key to her coming under the influence of Mr. Bray's conversation, as I assume that she did. It does not appear that Mrs. Pears, the sister of Mr. Bray, was one of his converts, but that she was very considerate in her treatment of the young lady who had yielded to the persuasions of her brother, because he was her brother and she could not blame as she might otherwise have done.

It may be added to what I have said of George Eliot's nature that she had been lately coming to the conclusion that character is the chief thing in religion, and that her mind had gained some glimpses of broad learning and faith before she met Mr. Bray in intimate converse; but these are common enough without constituting a preparation for such a surrender of faith as George Eliot suddenly made.

Edward C. Towne.

Cambridge.

MISSOURI'S TEST OF EXPERTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In one of the recent numbers of the *Nation* you point out an example of apparent introduction of opéra bouffe into real life. I can give you a real case of opéra bouffe in public affairs, and will do so for the benefit of such of your readers as have heard of the great State of Missouri, and who will like to know how they do things there.

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An act of the General Assembly referring to mines and mining, inspection, management, safety, etc., was approved March 30, 1887. Section 12 of that act reads as follows: "Upon the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection, to consist of two practicable [*sic*] miners, two operators, and one mining engineer, the Governor shall appoint an Inspector of Mines," etc. The law then goes on to describe the duties of the office, which is a purely technical one. I believe that it will be excusable if anybody understands the language of section 12 to refer to an examination of applicants by the Board of Examiners, in which examination they would have to show their qualification for the office. So far, all seems right and like a step in the right direction. But now the opéra bouffe.

In a public notice of May 4, the Commissioner of Labor states that "the Board of Examiners will meet for the purpose of examining *applications* of persons desiring to be recommended to the Governor for appointment as State Mine Inspector; that applications have to be accompanied with *recommendations* as to qualification," etc. This public notice interpreted the Missouri idea of a Board of Examiners for a technical office. Not the *applicants* were to be examined, but their *recommendations* as to qualification. The applicant with the longest string of recommendations and the most influential backing was the one best qualified for the office. W.

SARCOXIE, MO., July 28, 1887.

THE MAGIC WAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter of your correspondent "Maine" is an admirable specimen of that widespread distaste for the restraints of inductive logic which makes theology, and political economy, and mind-cure, and many other subjects, such slippery ground for most of us weak mortals. The facts which have come under his observation may, indeed, be inconsistent with the theory that the witch-hazel's efficacy is a delusion, but certainly nothing contained in his letter is in the smallest degree inconsistent with that theory. "Maine" may know of cases in which people in his neighborhood attempted to pierce wells without resort to witch-hazel, and failed in consequence, but he doesn't mention any such case. What he tells us is that a man who uses witch-hazel, and who is in the habit of digging wells in the vicinity, finds a place where he says he shall strike water at a depth of some eighteen or twenty feet, and then does it. Nothing very startling in this, I am sure; and yet it is all there is in "Maine's" statement. The least we can ask before paying any attention to this phenomenon is a comparison with some attempt to get water without the aid of the magic wand. Of course in the meantime we are at liberty to hazard the shrewd conjecture that the liquid treasure was buried in other places besides the one which the conjurer discovered. F.

JULY 30, 1887.

Notes.

THE *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co. will publish directly 'Steam Yachts and Launches,' by C. P. Kunhardt.

'The English Language: its Grammar, History, and Literature,' by Prof. J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, is nearly ready from the press of D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. W. A. Clouston, whose 'Popular Tales and Fictions' we recently reviewed, is about to print privately a work of much interest to lovers of Oriental tales. It is entitled 'A Group of Eastern Romances and Stories,' and consists of translations of the following works: 'Fortune and Misfortune,' a Persian story-book of unknown date; 'The King and his Four Ministers,' a translation of the Tamil romance 'Alakesa Kathá,' one of the sporadic versions of the 'Sindibád' ('Seven Wise Masters') cycle; 'The Rose of Bakawali,' a Hindí version of an old Persian romance, from the French rendering of Garcin de Tassy; and, finally, 'Entertaining Stories,' from the same collection which furnishes 'Fortune and Misfortune,' and in which are found parallels to some of the *fabliaux* of the Trouvères and tales of the early Italian novelists. The work will be printed uniform with the same author's 'Book of Sindibád,' and will comprise from 500 to 600 pages. The impression is limited to 300 copies, crown 8vo, subscription price ten shillings and sixpence; and fifty large-paper copies (numbered), twenty-one shillings, including postage. Subscriptions may be sent to the editor at 233 Cambridge St., Glasgow.

Mr. Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard, 256 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., invites subscriptions to a 'History of the Cutts Family,' now in preparation by himself. It will be illustrated with family portraits.

A Walt Whitman Society has been formed in Boston, at 125 West Chester Park, having for its object a weekly pension for the poet, "the promotion of his ideas of spiritual and social life in general, and the establishment of a library devoted to the literature of all nations and times"—translations strictly excluded. Mr. C. Sadakitshe Hartmann is the Director.

The Selden Society (formed to advance the knowledge of our legal history) announces that its first publication will be "a volume of Thirteenth-Century Pleas of the Crown from the Eyre Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited with a translation by Mr. F. W. Maitland, University Reader in English Law, Cambridge" [Eng.]. "Many of these criminal cases," it is added, "are very interesting, and they throw more light than cases of almost any other class on the manners and customs of the people." It is probable that this publication will also illustrate the early history of the jury. It will be issued to subscribers during the present year. If the number of subscribers is large enough, more than one volume will be issued. It is desired, for obvious reasons, to increase the membership of the Society as much as possible. Mr. Dove, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, explains, in the circular from which we have quoted, that "The annual subscription to the Society is one guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications for the year. A composition of twenty guineas is accepted in lieu of all annual subscriptions, constituting life membership from the date of composition. In the case of libraries and corporate bodies the privilege extends to a period of thirty years. Intending subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions are reminded that the subscription for 1887 is now due and should be paid: in America, to Prof. J. B. Thayer, Cambridge, Mass., who has kindly undertaken to receive all American subscriptions; in England, to myself."

'By the Way: An Idler's Diary' (Boston: Clarke & Carruth) is a variation upon the common book of quotations in that it is meant for the summer tourist, and is furnished with blank pages between the successive blocks of quotation, on which the "idler" will have an opportunity to record his (or her) own *pensées* or quatrains; but the selections are not such as to promise much inspiration.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe has added to his school classics a second Browning volume, edited jointly with Miss Hersey—'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, and Other Dramas' (Harpers). The "other dramas" are "Colomba's Birthday" and "A Soul's Tragedy." The introduction is made up principally of extracts from other critics, and, in the most valuable portion, from Mr. Arthur Symons, whose excellent handbook was noticed by us some months ago. A letter from Lawrence Barrett is an interesting, but not very useful, addition to the body of criticism on Browning as a dramatist. The usual notes for pupils are placed at the end.

Irving's 'Knickerbocker' (in two volumes), and Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," eked out with Drayton's "Nymphidia" and fairy poems by Herrick, are the most recent numbers of Cassell's National Library—a series for the pocket in a double sense, being handy to carry and within everybody's means; the best "dime literature" yet published on so large a scale.

A List of Cadets admitted to the West Point Academy from its foundation to September 1, 1886 (and even, by a supplement to the alphabetical conspectus, to June 16, 1887), has just issued from the Government Printing Office. Names of graduates are distinguished by a full-face type, and there is a table showing by classes the promotion of graduates to the various arms of the service.

The second edition of Dr. Wm. Murrell's little work on 'Massage as a Mode of Treatment' (Philadelphia: Blakiston) should be both useful and interesting to physicians, inasmuch as it briefly but carefully describes a method of mechanical therapeutics that is constantly attracting more attention, but which is liable in uninstructed hands to be confused with the rubbing and shampooing of the gymnasium and the bath. Intelligent persons, themselves ill or having charge of invalids, might derive advantage from learning the classes of cases in which this method may appropriately be used, for where it is suitable it often is surprisingly efficacious, and that in directions which sometimes seem hopeless.

Dr. H. B. Adams contributes to the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science a paper on 'The Literature of Charities.' The title is hardly descriptive, as the author does not confine himself to his subject, but introduces a good many brief accounts of the modern attempts to elevate the poor. These form naturally the most interesting part of his paper, and it would perhaps have been as well if the whole of it had been devoted to this theme. Concerning the progress of these benevolent movements in England, he writes: "That country, in spite of its landlordism and class distinctions, is many years nearer the enlightenment of human selfishness, nearer the ultimate harmony of capital and labor, nearer the economic organization of Christian charity, nearer self-help and honest government than is our own country." The literature of charity is a comprehensive term as used by Dr. Adams, and includes the biographies of such men as Arnold, Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Robertson, Chalmers, as well as those of professional philanthropists like Lord Shaftesbury.

A select list of the early caricatures of George Cruikshank before he became a book illustrator is given by Mr. Harry Thornber in the *Manchester Quarterly* for July, with three reproductions, one being the powerful plate of the cavalry charge on the reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, August 16, 1819.

In the Milan *Perseveranza* of July 14, one may read the report of the jury on the first competition for the design of the new façade of the Duomo of that city. Some 400 designs were submitted by 120 architects of many nationalities. These, by the terms of the contest, were reduced

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to fifteen, whose authors will now enter upon a second and final struggle for the great prize. An absolute majority of the jury decided every case of the elect, who were led by an Englishman, D. Brade, of Kendal. A German stood second, an Italian third, and the list embraced also one Russian and one Frenchman. Of the eight Italians who are to try again, six are Milanese, holding places from third to fifteenth. Prof. Carlo Ferrario offered five alternative designs. The jury was an international one, having two Germans on it and an Englishman (Alfred Waterhouse). Carlo Visconti was president, Camillo Boito secretary: and the historian, Cesare Cantù, was a member. The new conditions are very liberal, and promise the utmost scope for the designers. Twenty thousand dollars will reward the winner, and the same sum will be distributed among the fourteen who are unsuccessful.

In the July competition of sculptors for admission to the École des Beaux Arts, the honors were carried off by an American student. Of seventy-two competitors, twenty-six of whom are *anciens*, Mr. Edmund A. Stewardson of Philadelphia ranks No. 1, *avec le titre de premier*, a distinction that exempts its possessor from all future *concours de places*.

Le Livre for July, without having any salient article, is readable throughout. Mr. Rees's 'Pleasures of a Book-Worm' is made the text of pleasant discourse on "Bibliomania in England." There is another paper on the great German publishing-houses. A Shanghai correspondent offers some valuable additions to what M. Legouvé had to tell, in a former issue, of Eugene Sue. Among other things he remarks on the singular fact that, in his 'Wandering Jew,' Sue borrowed the names of some of his characters (including Rodin) from one of the Marquis de Sade's filthy novels. An admirable etching of Paul Lindau accompanies this number.

We have been tardy in acknowledging a fine political map of Eastern Africa on a large scale (1:8,000,000), published in Berlin by Dietrich Reimer. Its northern limit is Massowah. Stanley's route to Emin Bey, and the domain of the latter, are embraced in this very useful chart.

Dr. Junker's account of his travels in Central Africa shows him to possess not only the characteristics essential to success as an explorer—courage, tact, endurance, and enthusiasm—but also a singularly attractive, modest, and kindly disposition. Unassuming in personal appearance, he has the power of strongly attaching the natives to him, and gained such an influence over them that he was able several times to prevent wars between two hostile tribes, and on one occasion a native chief marched with a large force to rescue him from another who was thought to hold him captive. Two children, a slave girl of nine and a little boy of about the same age, accompanied him on all his journeys as far as Zanzibar. When furthest to the south, he fell in with the dwarfish race of the Akka, or Tikki Tikki, in their settlements. Notwithstanding these are perhaps the wildest of all the African races, two of them accompanied him for years, one finally falling into the hands of the Mahdi's people, together with his collections. Dr. Junker pays a high tribute to Lupton Bey for his long-continued resistance to the attacks of the rebels.

The long list of economical works by M. G. de Molinari has been swelled by the addition of 'Les Lois Naturelles de l'Économie Politique' (Paris: Guillaumin et Cie.). It is impossible to resist the charm of the lucid and eloquent statement of these laws, and the volume would very well serve as an introduction to the theory of the science. But it is quite too doctrinaire for the present day, and although it cannot be maintained that the "historical school" of economists have battered down quite as much of the work of their predecessors as they set out to, yet they have made à-priori methods temporarily unfashionable.

'Le Grand Monde,' the first volume of "La Société de Paris," has been issued with the imprint of the *Nouvelle Revue* (Boston: Schoenhof), although, unlike the similar works which have preceded it, it has not appeared, even in part, in the *Revue* itself. The personality of Comte Paul Vasili, the pretended Russian diplomat who signs these *Sociétés* of the various great European capitals, has never been very well maintained, and he is less of a reality than ever in the present volume. The *grand monde* of which he undertakes to write, with a pretence of forming a part of it too transparent for consideration, is as superficially described as was to have been expected. A familiarity with great names, and even with the relationships and external associations of famous aristocratic families, or the knowledge, so easily acquired, of the personal appearance and manners of an exclusive society which can be seen on a hundred public occasions, is not a sufficient foundation for an interesting or a valuable book, and 'Le Grand Monde' is neither. Succeeding volumes, on the republican, the literary, and the artistic societies of Paris, may possibly redeem the complete work from the mediocrity of the portion now published. That this series of *Sociétés* should have met with a certain amount of success in the European countries whose courts they attempt to picture, is not very surprising: but that they should be among the French books which are much sold in this country is at once surprising and saddening.

A curious Hebrew version of the 'Roman d'Alexandre' has just been published in Paris by M. Israel Lévi, and presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres at its session of July 1. A note in the proceedings of the Academy indicates that this Hebrew text is th translation of an Arab work of which the original is lost, and that this was itself the translation of a Latin version from the Greek of the Pseudo-Callisthenes. The value of the text will not depend upon the establishment of this series of transmigrations of the old Greek story, dear to the Middle Ages, from one of these languages into another, but upon what the text contains within itself to throw light upon the previous versions which no longer exist, whatever they may have been, and so upon that part of the history of mediæval popular literature relating to the connection of the early Greek romances with those of western Europe. This is a subject of which the sometimes extremely dry details have been made attractive by M. Paul Meyer in the second volume of his 'Alexandre le Grand dans la littérature française du moyen âge,' published last year (Paris: Vieweg; Boston: Schoenhof).

A great number of unpublished letters of Leibnitz have just been discovered in the Library of the University of Halle. These letters were among the books and papers of a professor of mathematics, named Pfaff, who, after the suppression of the University of Helmstadt in 1809, became a professor at Halle. He died there about 1830, and his friend, Prof. Gartz, endeavored to induce the University to purchase his library. As it was not considered of sufficient value, this was not done, and the books and papers composing it remained in the hands of Prof. Gartz until his death, when his own library, including that of his friend, was purchased by the University. It was packed away, and remained unexamined until very recently, when a request was made by some one at a distance to have some researches made in the library of Prof. Gartz. The discovery was then made, in a package of manuscripts which had not before been opened, of sixty hitherto unpublished letters in the handwriting of Leibnitz, as well as a great number of copies of other unpublished letters of the great philosopher. They are most of them addressed to professors in the University of Helmstadt, and are written some in Latin, some in French, some in German, and relate entirely to mathematical science. The letters have been placed in the hands of the well-known professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, E. Zeller, to whom the Prussian Academy of Sciences had previously intrusted the editing of a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz.

—The August *Harper's* has a midsummer character, and offers an abundance of light reading upon topics ranging from the mildness of the Christian mosaics at Ravenna to the dime-novel ferocity of the Buccaneers of the Tortugas, and from grizzly-bear hunting to "hypnotic moralization"—but this last is hardly more than what is known in magazine literature as an "open letter." Mexico and Siberia are the foreign-travel limits, the Niagara River and Mobile the domestic; there are sketches and portraits of the Irish party in the Commons, and the history of the sail among the seafaring nations is patiently illustrated by some sixty-odd cuts. This is a really instructive series, and one learns from studying it how the ship grew to be what it is, better than by a more elaborate text. The reference of the author to one subject, of some special interest now, is brief and sharp. "It is to the Americans," he says, "that we are indebted for the centre-board or Una-boat—a sort of skimming-dish that has produced a large crop of second-rate amateur boat-sailors; in fact, these boats are so handy in smooth, shallow water, that they may be called the land-lubber's boat"—and there he makes an end.

—*Scribner's* shows no sign of the summer lassitude customary with the magazines at this season, and does not relax in its standard or fall short of its remarkable excellence. It has carefully refrained from literary sputter hitherto, and it seems equally determined to give us no literary slops. One can read this number for August without having to lay aside his thinking habits. The letters from Thackeray are light reading of the best kind, with a little extrinsic interest at the opening which is about Arthur Hallam's funeral services; and the letters of "the New York girl eighty years ago" come to a close with the writer's early death, but not before her situation and her qualities have begun to win upon the reader. In this instalment, too, there is a fine direct glimpse of Rufus King. The atmosphere of Holland, as seen by the artist, is as effectively touched in print by George Hitchcock's pen as by his pencil in the illustration; and what he writes helps indirectly to explain the curious fortunes of Dutch painting. Prof. Shaler continues his chapters of science by a very successful paper upon the general nature, the motions, and especially the storms of the atmosphere. The cuts in this article, especially those devoted to exhibiting the look and the comparative effects of tornado destruction, are very useful in realizing general facts to the eye. An article on handicraft is the last noticeable subject.

—All of the numerous articles on Russian literature which have appeared of late have been, avowedly or unavowedly, founded on 'Le Roman Russe' of M. E. M. de Vogüé. The prize article in that line, and the one which is likely to wear the prize for a long while to come—being "by merit raised to that bad eminence"—is that in the August *Atlantic*. Setting aside the errors in French which appropriately follow the remark that "nobody reads the Russian novel with gusto who does not also read French with ease," these are a few of the points which the careful reader will note: 'The Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe' is not an "enlarged edition of the 'Récits

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d'un Chasseur' under a more appropriate title." Both are tolerably inaccurate translations of 'The Journal of a Sportsman'; both contain precisely the same sketches; and the latter has, if anything, the advantage, so far as title is concerned. Turgeneff was not exiled to his estates for calling Gogol a "great man" until after the latter's death, when the offence occurred in connection with the obituary notice. 'Taras Bulba' is not "a powerful tragedy in verse," but in prose. What the writer means by "the stout old Emperor Nicholas, a giant indeed beside his puny (*chétif*) majesty of to-day," it is difficult to understand. *Chétif* is an adjective of physical attribute, and in size and strength Alexander III. compares not unfavorably with Nicholas. As to the writer's favorite adjective "old," it can only plunge the reader into despair. The Emperor Nicholas is "stout and old" at the age of thirty-nine; Dostoyevsky is "in his grim old age" at thirty-nine (1860), the date when Turgeneff wrote 'Fathers and Sons,' which was the cause of the misunderstanding between them, and was only fifty when he (Dostoyevsky) retorted with his own 'Devils.' Pushkin, "the old man," is introduced as making a remark "some time in the forties." Pushkin died in 1837, aged thirty-seven. The writer cherishes a hope that Count Tolstoi, at the age of fifty-nine (she calls it fifty-seven), has not said his last word in literature. Turgeneff did not reside out of Russia wholly on account of serfdom, nor from sentiment after that was abolished. There were family and other reasons. The 'Annals of a Dead House' was published several years, and more than once, in English, before 'Crime and Punishment,' thus controverting the statement that they were "given to the world in the wrong order." And so the writer trips (in the literal sense) gayly on. But her master-stroke is the foot-note anent 'Dead Souls,' which is absolutely incomprehensible. "The title 'Dead Souls,'" she says, "appears to me so much more remote from all the associations connoted by the original than even the French one, that I have preferred to stick to the latter." As both 'Âmes Mortes' and 'Dead Souls' are perfectly literal translations of the original title, and as the sense in all three cases is absolutely identical, this remark may serve as the riddle of the modern Sphinx. After the above-noted specimens, and especially as not a single fresh or original hint towards the understanding of "the spell of the Russian writers" is vouchsafed, the reader will be likely to echo the writer's summing up of her performance: "The impertinence of the attempt seems all the greater."

—'The Misrule of Henry III.,' 1235-1266, selected and arranged by the Rev. W. H. Hutton (London: D. Nutt. Pp. 162), belongs to the same series as Ashley's 'Edward III. and his Wars' ("English History by Contemporary Writers"). Excepting about eleven pages, it consists wholly of extracts from the writings of Matthew Paris. Some of these excerpts might well have been replaced by passages from other contemporary chroniclers—the Annals of Burton, Waverley, Dunstaple, Osney, etc.; and from the public records—the Statutes of the Realm, etc. Prefixed to the story of the crucifixion of a boy by the Jews in 1244, we find this editorial comment: "If the tale seems incredible, we may imagine how incredible the dynamite plots will seem 600 years hence" (p. 91). Mr. Hutton evidently believes these stories, though it is commonly supposed that the enlightened criticism of the nineteenth century had completely unniched such saints as Hugh of Lincoln. Even the church historian of 200 years ago rejects Mr. Hutton's narrow view. "In such cases," says Fuller, "weak proofs are of proof against rich offenders. We may well believe, if their persons were guilty of some of these faults, their estates were guilty of all the rest." The characterization of Matthew Paris on p. 150 ("In place of an almost colorless narrative, we have a series of brilliant historical criticisms," etc.) is borrowed almost verbatim from page 271 of Gardiner and Mullinger's 'Introduction to the Study of English History,' without any reference to the latter and without the use of quotation marks. Mr. Hutton's book is useful, but it scarcely gives us all that was promised in the prospectus of the series—"a living picture of the effect produced upon each generation by the political, religious, social, and intellectual movements in which it took part." It and the preceding volume will be issued in this country this month by the Messrs. Putnam, by a special arrangement with Mr. Nutt covering the entire series.

—Elme-Marie Caro of the Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Professor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, and one of the most brilliant writers in the *Journal des Savants* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, died in Paris July 13, at the age of sixty-one. As a professor of philosophy and as a writer, M. Caro represented what is called the *école spiritualiste* in France, though it would not be true to say of him that he was merely a disciple of Cousin or a follower in his steps. He was always, as M. Gréard said of him in the most striking of the addresses made at the funeral ceremonies, a *moraliste militant*. He was not satisfied with stating his philosophic faith: he attacked what he considered to be the fatal errors of the present day—materialism, sensualism, pessimism; and he attacked them in their most famous representatives—Schopenhauer, Hartmann, Littré, Goethe, Leopardi. With remarkable clearness and eloquence, he was accustomed to present the doctrines of his adversaries in the most attractive and convincing manner, with all the resources of a polished and elegant writer and a persuasive orator, and then to point out their weaknesses and turn against them their own doctrines, with an ability as surprising as it was admirable. Of all arguments, metaphysical discussions are the least convincing; and it is not surprising that M. Caro, with all his charm of method and his exquisite finish of argument and of style, did not win over deserters from the camp of the enemy. His own followers were, however, numerous and enthusiastic. From his chair in the Sorbonne, for more than twenty years he preached a philosophy of which the fundamental doctrines were faith in God and in the human soul; and by means of it, in an age devoid of faith, he renewed the triumphs of the great academic orators of the Restoration, in the time when Cousin and Guizot and Villemain roused their audiences to an enthusiasm of admiration which we, in our calmer day and *milieu*, can scarcely comprehend when we read of it. Among M. Caro's admirers, none were more ardent than a certain feminine element—refined and delicate women of society, for whom the distinction and elegance of his style and the elevation and beauty of his sentiments and doctrines had a great charm. Malice, and perhaps envy, delighted to represent him as a lay director of souls, a "philosophe de dames" and nothing more. The occasion of his death has been seized upon to revive this legend, not only by those who know nothing of Caro as a lecturer or writer, but by some whose position at least should have restrained them. How unjust such judgments are, any one knows who has read the articles he has been in the habit of occasionally contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, or any of his works of philosophical criticism—the series, for instance, containing 'Le Matérialisme et la Science,' 'Le Positivisme et la Religion contemporaine,' 'Le Sensualisme dans la littérature,' 'Le Pessimisme au dix-neuvième siècle.'

RECENT POETRY.

THE men of science seem bent on revenging themselves upon rash poets like Goethe, who have trenched on their domain; or like Emerson, in whom Prof. Tyndall found so potent a stimulator of scientific impulse. If poets affect science, they seem to say, let that also invade poetry. The same thing was tried by the elder Darwin in his day, and it is curious to see how much alike, in successive centuries, are these gambols of the wise. Take, for instance, a passage like the following:

> "Forth of the elements she calls a few
> To wield for her an oligarchic rule—
> Dark Carbon, earthy and inert, awake!—
> Come, airy one, who, rushing to thy choice,
> Art sweet in glittering fountain, but, deceived
> By other contact, nursest liquid fire!—
> Come thou, her lover, god of flame be mine,
> Servant of life, but tyrant over death,
> And fellow-labourer of the glorious sun!—
> And, lastly, thou who feedest not the flame—
> Though they shall give to thee the name Azote,
> Wake and for ever bear the keys for me!
> She bids them rise and join their hands in one:
> Four genii are they of the lamp of life"

These lines are not taken, as might well be supposed, from the elder Darwin's 'Loves of the Plants,' but from page 44 of 'Scala Naturæ,' a blank-verse poem in five books, by Mr. John Cleland of Glasgow (Edinburgh: Douglas). The successive steps upon his ladder are as follows: (1) The Eternal; (2) Heaven and Earth; (3) The World of Flowers; (4) Life Served by Sense; (5) Sense Leading on to Thought. The whole is composed of solid reflection, put into neat sentences, divided correctly into blank-verse lengths, and without a trace of anything that the severest scientific brother could censure as poetic expression. We must admit that we have found it very heavy reading as verse, and would gladly see a few pages of it rendered neatly—it would not need much rendering—into conscious and avowed prose. There is more that is interesting in the work of another scientific man, George M. Minchin, M.A., Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, England, who offers us a poem in quatrains, under the name of 'Naturæ Veritas' (Macmillan), which is supposed to represent a conversation held by a mortal with an inhabitant of the star Aldebaran. The theory developed is, that man's mind is not to be regarded as the measure of the universe; and the versification suggests Omar Khayyâm just remotely enough to be fatal, although there are some strong lines and fresh thoughts. One-half the little book is occupied by a prose prelude describing "Stellar Visits." Here the suggestion is of Stockton and Hale, but the touch is so incomparably less free and light than theirs as to make one quite indifferent to the "Houses of Insulation" by which criminals are instantly put to death in the star Beta Cygni, and the "Sacred Discharging Tongs" by which the comparative electricity and therefore the compatibility of two lovers are officially tested. On the whole, the poetic diversions of the scientific men of England can hardly be regarded as so successful as those of her "Retired Judge" who gives us in 'Bumblebee Bogo's Budget' (Macmillan) a good deal of excellent fooling.

Among the books of the months there are two volumes, both American, which are rich in out-of-door flavor. Readers of the earlier volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly* may recall a poem by a correspondent at the time unknown, the verses being entitled "John o' the Smithy." It was a contribution that thoroughly delighted the editor, Mr. James T. Fields, who was never weary of reciting its vigorous refrain:

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"Down in the vale where the mavis sings,
And the brook is turning an old-time wheel,
From morning till night the anvil rings
Where John o' the Smithy is forging steel.
My lord rides out at the castle gate.
My lady is grand in bower and hall,
With men and maidens to cringe and wait,
But John o' the Smithy must pay for all."
(P. 61.

This hearty ring, and the rather foreign *dramatis personæ*, led readers to suppose that this poem was by some transplanted Yorkshireman; but he turned out, on the contrary, to be an American of the Americans and a woodsman among woodsmen. The title of his volume is 'Forest Runes,' by George W. Sears (Nessmuk) (*Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.). He was born, he tells us, in a cabin on the borders of Douglas Woods, in Massachusetts, near Nepmug Pond and Junkamaug Lake, and has "spent a large share of the summer months in the deep forests, and mostly alone, for fifty years." His face—that of a shrewd and weather-beaten man of sixty-four—looks out of the frontispiece; and his poetry is that of a simpler and more genuine Walt Whitman, that of a man who lives in the open air and speaks his mind. He is incomparably more modest withal, and says, in the prelude to one poem, "Inscribed to the memory of Uncle John Mayo, a Puritan freethinker. . . . If my lines were as good as the man, I could discount Milton." Never actually accomplishing that audacious feat, the author gives us fresh, strong, wayward pictures of man and nature, including some striking delineations of Brazilian life, such as show him to have penetrated remoter forests than those of North America. A more cultivated voice, and therefore more profound and penetrating, while not less hale and courageous, is that of Mr. O. C. Auringer, whose volume of poems called 'Scythe and Sword' (Boston: Lothrop), is inscribed to the Rev. Edward Eggleston. We have encountered no recent collection more full of bold description and of lyric phrases, the strength of which is drawn plainly from an out-door life.

He says finely in one place:

"Thou art the friend and comrade, Poesy,
For whom I suffer all things, still content,
If not in vain for thee my life is spent,
The share of heavenly light that fell on me.
Thou art my meat, my drink, my liberty,
Thou art my garb, thou art my tenement,
Wherein I hide all night from floods unpent,
From lightnings, winds, and scourgings of the sea."
(P. 64.)

Everywhere the author shows this vigor of phrase, as when, in his description of a giant balsam-fir tree, he says—

"The *meteor oriole*, of golden fame,
After all woods and orchards overflown,
Cools in thy ample cloud his heart of flame,
And plies the art so wondrously his own."
(P. 12.)

And, again, of the midnight sound among the trees:

"In the black midnight, hark! a cry, a shout,
As of a night-sea roaring unto sea!
The lightning and the storm have found thee out,
Thy giant kindred hold converse with thee."
(P. 13.)

With sometimes a slight lapse in form, there is a similar fertility of phrase and epithet everywhere, either taking the form of delicacy, as where he writes—

"That *wandering flower* of groves and fields,
The butterfly, *luxurious guest*" (p. 4),

or of strength, as when he greets the breezes in his "Wind Song,"

"Blow, stoutly blow,
Strong in thy heathen joy" (p. 7)

—the italics in all these cases being ours.

To show that rural or woodland life does not necessarily make a man a good poet, we might refer, by way of contrast, to 'Elsie's Wedding, and Other Poems,' by Jasper Barnett Cowdin (Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. S. Holmes). It is a little volume of rustic and domestic poetry, profusely illustrated, and the first verse of the Proem will perhaps give a sufficient impression of both verses and pictures:

"Born amid stirring events,
The breath of War shook my nest;
The glittering regiments
Animated my breast:
My soul to martial numbers
Moved down the adverse years;
The muse delayed my slumbers
With music and sweet tears."

We are requested to mention that the author is about to publish 'The Chasm-Flower, a Heart-Idyl.' We should think this exceedingly probable.

By far the most promising among recent volumes of poetry by women is that entitled somewhat fancifully, after Lowell, 'The Heart of the Weed' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). We count it as the work of a woman, partly by internal evidence, and partly because it has been generally attributed to Mrs. T. S. Perry of Boston, before known as the translator of a remarkable volume of Turgeneff's shorter pieces. The poems have a merit which will not allow their author to remain long unknown; for, although they are unequal, and have here and there a false cadence, they show power enough to set up a dozen of the current mediocrities. Take, for instance, these verses, addressed

"TO A FARMER ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

"Poor heart bereaved,
What can God give to thee
To compensate for what He took away?
Oft hast thou grieved;
But then she grieved with thee,
And now alone thou first feel'st sorrow's sway.

"All through the day
Shall Sorrow walk with thee;
While the slow oxen draw the heavy plough,
Thy lonely way
Of life thou seem'st to see
In the dark furrow that thou treadest now.

"When sinks the sun,
And homeward thou dost turn,
How sinks thy heart to see the closed door!
Where is the one
For whom thy heart doth yearn?
Shall her smile bid thee welcome home no more?

"The dry leaves sigh
Beneath thy heavy tread;
The sunset's golden glow fades into night;
As thou draw'st nigh
The very house seems dead,
Nor greets thee with its wonted cheerful light."
(P. 64.)

Here is profound feeling rendered with absolute simplicity—not a false note, not a strained emphasis, nothing that might not be read at any farmhouse door and comprehended. Yet there is about it a sort of shadowy simplicity that makes this quiet strain, like some figure in Millet's paintings, a symbol of the very deepest human emotion. We would gladly quote, also, "I Listen to the Voices," and other fine poems. There is too much introspection, and too continuous a demand upon the reader for sympathy in untold sorrows; yet the promise of the little book is great.

Another work of promise, partly by reason of its exceeding brevity—only forty pages—is 'A Branch of May,' by Lizette Woodworth Reese (Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey). Here is much keen and sensitive observation, with a little archaic flavor that gives charm, as in the following:

"AFTER THE RAIN.

"Dripping the hollyhocks beneath the wall,
Their fires half-quenched, a smouldering red;
A shred of gold upon the grasses tall,
A butterfly is hanging dead.

"A sound of trickling waters, like a tune
Set to sweet words; a wind that blows
Wet boughs against a saffron sky; all June
Caught in the breath of one white rose." (P. 29.)

Compared with these fresh and original studies of nature and life, Mrs. Brotherton's 'Sailing of King Olof, and Other Poems' (Chicago: Kerr) seems a little artificial, and imitative now of Browning, now of Harte; nor can we find that "exquisite beauty of expression" which the publishers—like the publishers of all poets—too rashly claim. That epithet might better be bestowed on Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, with her 'Colonial Ballads, Sonnets, and Other Verse' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and yet, after all, hers is a muse that seems never quite to reach the sacred fire. She comes nearer to it, nevertheless, than Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in whose 'Daffodils,' as in her previous 'Pansies,' there are many pleasing traits of feeling and observation, often marred by that constant spasmodic jerk at the end which is so annoying in the conversation of her prose heroines. This is seen, for instance, in the following:

"SPRING IN THE CITY.

"It is not much that makes me glad:
I hold more than I ever had.
The empty hand may farther reach,
And small sweet signs all beauty teach.

"I like the city in the spring;
It has a hint of everything.
Down in the yard I like to see
The budding of that single tree.

"The little sparrows on the shed,
The scrap of soft sky overhead,
The cat upon the sunny wall—
There's so much *meant* among them all."
(P. 54.)

Two collections of what is rather vaguely called Society Verse lie before us—the one called 'Hallo, My Fancy!' by Charles Henry Lüders and S. D. S., jr. (Philadelphia: McKay), and the other, 'Society Verse by American Writers,' selected by Ernest De Lancey Pierson (Benjamin & Bell). Of these two the former is by far the better, just as a single box of confectionery even from a second-rate establishment is apt to be more palatable than a tray furnished from all grades of sweetmeats and hawked through a railway car. The poets of both books celebrate tennis courts and Bar Harbor, and satirize the patient birds on Japanese screens; but the young Philadelphia wits have brought together some very pretty whims and fancies of their own from *Life* and *Puck* and other periodicals, while the larger ambition of Mr. Pierson has revealed some poverty of material. In order to fill out his prescribed space, he has to range from Aldrich to Mrs. Wilcox, and to include contributions as remote from Society Verse as the "Lo and Lu" of Miss Guiney; and though he prints some good things—as the "Rondeaux of the Four Cities," by Robert Grant—yet the general effect of the compilation is so vapid as to make one wish either that there might be no more Society, or that it might never hit upon another rhyme.

If we must have compilations, and if anything can justify the publication of three hundred pages of poor poetry by some five and twenty different authors, it is when their work is made an honest part of local history, as in 'The Poets and Poetry of Cecil County, Maryland,' collected and edited by George Johnston, author of the history of Cecil County (Elkton, Md.: the Author). Such a compilation at once assumes a modest but genuine interest: we see at a glance what class of themes occupied the rhymesters of a certain vicinity at a certain time; the treatment, the language, the very rhymes have a definite, though microscopic, historical value. It is difficult to take a strong interest in discriminating between the grade of genius seen in "David Scott (of John)" and that exhibited by "David Scott (of James)," or in being assured that Tobias and Zebulon Rudolph are brothers, and that Mrs. James McCormick and Mrs. Frank J. Darlington are cousins; but when we consider that the next great genius who is to delight the human race may be at this moment lying in a cradle in Cecil County, Maryland, and that every trifle in his ancestry or antecedents may yet be interesting, we can only wish that there were in every county in the United States as diligent and faithful a purveyor of poetry and genealogy as Mr. George Johnston.

Cecil County does not claim to have given birth to Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton, M.D., LL.D.; and his extraordinary lays, rivalling in length and diffuseness the once famous volumes of the Poughkeepsie Seer, now demand a Hylton Publishing Company at Palmyra, N. Y., to issue them. The latest is a stout octavo, recounting in three hundred pages of doggerel the tale of

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'Artaloise, a Romance of King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table.' A brief sample of the argument will perhaps show what the poem itself must be: "The Second Day's Battle, The Fierceness of the Conflict, A Knight sheathed in White Armor rides up to the Roman Line that walled in the Prophet from Them. He breaks through it, drives his spear through the Prophet, and while he is in the act of Falling the Knight Cuts his Head off, and casts it up high in air to the view of all." And thus, in this high Roman fashion, cut and slash, the whole poem proceeds; and everything is undoubtedly exhibited "in view of all," whether it be the knight's prowess or the ladies' charms. The volume is preceded by a portrait and autograph of the author.

From legendary romances the transition is easy to historical plays; and of three or four recent works of this kind the first place should be given to 'Columbus, or a Hero of the New World,' by D. S. Preston (Putnams). It has the heaviness which it is so hard for such a drama to escape, and it is further weighed down by a melodramatic tableau at the end, with "the glorious images of Columbus, Washington, and Lincoln" grouped in the clouds; and furthermore by some rather cautious and restrained endorsements from eminent persons on the last pages. Nevertheless, it has some positive merits—careful study, sympathy, historic vigor, and everything but the poetic quality; of that there is hardly a trace. There is perhaps more of it in 'Wiclif, an Historical Drama' (Oxford: Thornton), a work which bears no author's name, but is attributed to an undergraduate of New College, Oxford. This has withal more of the fire of youth, but some of its inequality of development; this last drawback being yet more marked in the somewhat boyish verses which precede and follow, and in the preface. It is difficult to take very seriously a book which begins with the formal announcement, "There are three Principles in the World—Conservative, Destructive, Reformative. Each of these is good. Each fulfils a just and right part in the World-Soul." But this crude solemnity is not half so bad as the facetiousness of 'King James the First, an Historical Tragedy,' by James Graham (Macmillan), in which the heroic Catherine Douglas—she who barred the door with her arm—is constantly on the stage, filling it with the pert repartees of a waiting-maid. She rises to some dignity, to be sure, in the closing scene, but even that is too melodramatic and confusedly murderous. This is a fault which always attaches also to Michael Field's poetry, and in his (or her) 'Brutus Ultor' (London: Bell; New York: Holt) there is the same quality of excess. It is joined, however, with a dramatic strength unsurpassed in this age, and needing only that maturity which in this case seems to arrive very slowly. There is an oversucculent quality in all the work of this author, and there is a tendency to trenching on dangerous ground; and when a virtuous woman, as Lucretia, is introduced, her modesty is made so self-conscious as to be almost immodest. But for real power this short drama is unsurpassed by any of its author's previous writings.

None of Mr. Edward King's former literary achievements have prepared the reader for the elevation of tone and the sweet poetic treatment of his 'A Venetian Lover' (London: Kegan Paul). It is a blank-verse poem of love in Venice, the lovers being respectively Italian and American; and though it cannot be called great and is sometimes tame, yet it is an honest and worthy piece of literary work, while some of the subordinate poems introduced would be worthy an authorship more famous. This is especially true of the ballad of "Captain Loredan" (p. 49), for which we should be inclined to predict a place in the manuals of school oratory beside Browning's "Hervé Riel."

When a poet chooses his favorites among his own verses, the process has at least this value that, if it does not reveal to us his strength, it shows his weakness; we learn his limitations and have the key to his failures; and his own hand, it may be, writes the obituary of his fame. In the case of Mr. Swinburne ('Select Poems': Worthington) we are told, better than by volumes of criticism, why it is that his hold upon the public has long since visibly waned. It is because his grasp upon his own genius has grown weaker. The poems that touched the ear and the heart so powerfully—those which had a haunting quality and could not be dislodged from the memory of man—are not those in which the author himself now takes most delight. Perhaps they were accidental or exceptional in the development of his gift; or they represented what he might have been, had his character kept up to the level of his genius. The exquisite quality of "Before the Mirror," "Madonna Mia," and "These Many Years"—the noble strain of the tribute to Landor—the magnificent fire and movement of the "Song in Time of Order"—these could not have represented the habitual consciousness or even aspiration of the man. In the place of these he now offers us vast outflows of mere words, with scarcely a trace of living or permanent power; and he gives, as if in irony, a prominent place to that preposterously exaggerated ode to Victor Hugo in which he offers supreme homage to his idol, and puts the intellectual achievements of Plato and Shakspere below those of that wordy and theatrical Frenchman:

> "No speech, no voice, no thought,
> No love avails us aught
> For service of thanksgiving in his sight
> Who hath given us all for ever
> *Such gifts that man gave never*
> *So many and great since first Time's wings took flight.*
> *Man may not praise a spirit above*
> *Man's*: life and death shall praise him; we can only love." (P. 95.)

It is something, however, that the poet has left out of his selections not merely most of his power, but all of his prurience; in that respect he is clothed and in his right mind, and should all the rest of his volumes but this final one perish, posterity will be equally puzzled to know why he was so censured and why he was so praised.

SOME GERMAN WORKS.

Geschichte der Juden in England von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu ihrer Verbannung. Von Dr. S. Goldschmidt. Erster Theil, XI. und XII. Jahrhundert. Berlin: Rosenstein & Hildesheimer. 8vo, pp. vi, 76.

Die Entwickelung der ständigen Diplomatie vom fünfzehnten Jahrhundert bis zu den Beschlüssen von 1815 und 1818. Von Otto Kranske. Leipzig. Pp. 245.

Charakteristiken. Von Erich Schmidt. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung.

Credo. Gesammelte Aufsätze von Fritz Mauthner. Berlin: J. J. Heine.

THE history of the Jews in England during the Middle Ages is almost a *terra incognita*, although materials elucidating many phases of the subject are abundant and easily accessible. What neither Tovey in his 'Anglia Judaica' (Oxford, 1738) nor Margoliouth in his 'History of the Jews in Great Britain' (London, 1851) succeeded in accomplishing, Dr. Goldschmidt is now essaying. We welcome his book as an attempt to fill a much-felt want.

In the first chapter the author contends that there were Jews in England in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. Here he differs from the more commonly accepted view advanced by Freeman, namely, that they did not come to England until after the Norman Conquest. But we think that Dr. Goldschmidt is correct, though there is not very much positive evidence to support his opinion. There can be little doubt, however, that the number of Jews in England was greatly increased by the Conquest. In chapters ii-iv the author shows how, being unmolested, they flourished under William I., William II., and Henry I.; how, during the reign of Stephen, they were for the first time accused of using the blood of Christian children at their Passover festival; how Henry II. favored them to such an extent that his reign "may be called the happiest period of Anglo-Jewish history"; and how under Richard I. the bloody drama began whose final act was the banishment of the Jews from England. The last chapter (pp. 59-76) is devoted to a consideration of the relation of the Jews to the crown and their general legal status. Many of the details on pp. 70-75 (fines for judicial favors, etc.) are just as applicable to Christians, and hence might have been omitted. The author himself says, on page 76, that, apart from the relation of the Jews to the King, who regarded them as his property, "they were legally on an equality with their Christian fellow-citizens."

To the author's credit it must be said that he is the first who has treated his subject in a scholarly way; he generally goes to contemporary sources and critically sifts his evidence. But a wider and more intimate acquaintance with those sources would have enabled him to do his work more thoroughly. For example, he justly emphasizes the value of the Great Rolls of the Pipe (pp. 53, 59), evidently regarding them as the principal source for the study of the social history of the Jews in England during the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, he has used only the extracts furnished by Madox and the two small volumes edited by Hunter for the old Record Commission. He seems to be unaware of the existence of the Pipe Roll Society, which since 1884 has been publishing these records. But inasmuch as only a few of the latter have been printed, the historian of the Jews in England ought to investigate the originals in the Public Record Office. As the sources for the history of the Jews during the thirteenth century are far more numerous, and are, in part, scattered about in hidden works, the defect just mentioned will doubtless be very much accentuated in the forthcoming second part of Dr. Goldschmidt's work, unless he goes to England and devotes considerable time to research. The book is greatly marred by very many verbal errors, most of which seem to be merely typographical (such as "Torey" for Tovey, "dies" for "das," "wie" for "im," "Daris" for Davis, "carly" for early, pp. v, vi). The author states that he was unable to correct the proof-sheets during the progress of the work through the press.

The second volume on our list is one of a series of monographs published under the general title of "Staats- und socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen," edited by Gustav Schmoller, the celebrated political economist of Berlin. In the attempt to handle an immense subject in small compass, much is necessarily left unsaid. The book might well be called a history of the beginnings of permanent diplomacy; for only the beginnings under any branch are treated at any length. The style is exceedingly prosaic, as the writer confines himself for the most part to the baldest relation of facts, without attempting any discussion of the grounds on which permanent diplomacy has been built up, or of its merits and defects. Nevertheless its aim to give a general view of the subject is laudable, and an abundance of footnotes point the way to further investigation.

With a few remarks on the various theories in vogue concerning the time and place of origin of permanent diplomacy, and passing quickly over the early examples of sending ambassadors,

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who returned home on the accomplishment of the particular purpose for which they had been deputed, our author takes up the more minute study of the rise of permanent embassies at the various courts of Europe. He finds the system already fully developed among the several Italian states as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, but is unable to discover its rise. Here is one of the numerous cases where a part of the world reflects the history and condition of the whole. These petty states, with their constant intercourse, their manifold quarrels and peace-makings, learned from experience that it was better to employ permanent representatives than to send a special one for each particular negotiation. So was it later with the great Powers. So long as each land was divided up into numerous feudal estates and so occupied with its own affairs as to have neither time nor desire to enter into friendly relations with the others, there was no need of mutual representation at the various centres of political life. With the rise of international coalitions, however—occurring, too, at the period when commerce was greatly multiplying the points of contact—there was perceived the need of closer relations between the respective governments. Sometimes men were employed whose sole duty it was to keep their monarchs informed of the doings of the people, and especially of the court, to which they were sent; sometimes business men, already settled in a foreign country, were appointed to look after their government's interests and attend to any diplomatic business that might arise in the country where they were dwelling. The oldest post, of a truly diplomatic character, which has had a continuous existence is that of Spain in England, which can be traced back to 1489. It was not till the end of the sixteenth century that the system was extended to the kingdoms of the north of Europe.

A new institution, growing out of a practical want, acquires its permanent form but slowly, and this was preëminently the case with regard to the rank and title of diplomatic representatives. At first each court gave its representatives the title that pleased itself best, and claimed for its agents the first rank, *i. e.*, a rank equal to that of any of the representatives of other Powers at the same court. Later, each diplomatist received a whole string of titles to insure his receiving attention due his rank. Louis XIV. called his representatives at the Congress of Nimeguen (1679) "ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary," and thus introduced the abbreviated title which has become practically universal for diplomats of the first rank. The titles and degrees now in use were definitely settled in the Vienna Congress of 1815 and that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and are as follows: 1, ambassador; 2, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; 3, minister resident; 4, chargé d'affaires. In this connection the writer speaks of the United States, and, remarking that we never send ambassadors, says he is unable to learn whether this proceeds from motives of economy or because it is thought that the sending of ambassadors is inconsistent with a republican form of government. In a foot-note he makes the mistake of thinking that all our representatives bearing the same title receive the same salary.

In a volume of nearly five hundred closely-printed octavo pages, Prof. Erich Schmidt has gathered together the minor productions of a decade's vigorous literary activity. The essays number in all twenty-five, the most of them being reprints from well-known German periodicals, and all of them being in their authors' chosen line of historical criticism and literary portraiture. The first two articles, "Faust in the Sixteenth Century" and "The Discovery of Nürnberg," take us back to the period of the Reformation; and the last three are devoted respectively to "Berthold Auerbach," "Theodor Storm," and "The Ways and Aims of German Literary History." The intervening majority of the essays deal with themes taken from the classical period of German letters. Half-a-dozen belong to the category of Goethe literature; among these, the best are studies upon "Frau Rath Goethe" and "Frau von Stein." Another bears the strange-looking title, "Goethe und O-ferul." A letter written by Goethe to his friend Salzmann in 1771 closes thus: "Der arme O-ferul jammert mich. Er war eine treue Seele." Further on in the same correspondence the same individual is referred to as "O-Ferol." Of course the *Goethe-Forscher* have not failed to wonder who this person was, and how he came by such an inscrutable nickname. Schmidt reports that, in turning over the leaves of the matriculation-book of the old University of Strassburg, he found, under date of October 12, 1770, the entry, "Fridericus Wilhelmus ô Feral Dresdensis"—"which," says he, "seems to point to an Irish origin." To which we agree, and add that O'Farrell, or something of the sort, would point that way still more clearly.

Among the remaining miscellaneous essays we note as of especial merit an elaborate study of Heinrich von Kleist, the poet who came so near to being the first of German dramatists. Very readable also is the essay, here published for the first time, upon Bürger's "Lenore." In this the critic traces the history of Bürger's ballad-making, and is enabled to take us into the poet's workshop by printing a hitherto unknown manuscript of the "Lenore." The text thus given occupies a sort of intermediate ground between the first rough conception of the ballad and the form in which it has become known to the world. It is copiously annotated by Boie, and Boie's suggestions have passed under the eye of the poet and been utilized in giving the poem its final form. As an essayist Schmidt is learned and acute. He has great powers of historical analysis, and his style is less ponderous than that of the most of his countrymen.

Herr Mauthner has observed that *credo* may mean either "it is my unalterable conviction" or "I am rather inclined to think"; he therefore sees in the Latin verb a happy title for a collection of essays containing a mass of miscellaneous opinions of both kinds. The "essays" number forty or more in the space of three hundred pages, and read for the most part like newspaper articles of a rather high grade. Some of them are serious and argumentative, others humorous or satirical. They range over a great variety of topics, but keep clear of religion and politics. Some of the author's "beliefs"—we cannot undertake to say, and he himself seldom tells us, under which one of the aforementioned rubrics any particular opinion belongs—are as follows: That the archæological novel as produced by Georg Ebers is a bad novel, and the dramatization of it a bad drama; that the present age is suffering from an excess of music, both in public and in private places; that the German people read too much and too indiscriminately; that the theatre is not and ought not to be a means of moral education, but should look to purely artistic effects, and so forth. The subject which the essayist seems to take the most seriously is that of reading for the people. He deplores, as writers in this country and in England are continually doing, the growing indifference of the many toward good literature. A library, he complains, has ceased to be a household necessity even in prosperous and intelligent families, its place having been usurped by the much more expensive and vastly less useful *Klimperkasten*. The blame for this condition of affairs he divides pretty evenly between the people themselves and their teachers. The latter have as yet failed in an important duty, that of separating the genuine from the spurious "classics." The professional teachers of all grades have a bad habit of styling an author "classical" when they only mean that he expired some time ago. It is time, Herr Mauthner thinks, to introduce in the interest of popular education somewhat sharper distinctions between writers who are classical by virtue of mere deadness, and those who are so by virtue of immortality. Among the former he places, for example, Klopstock. If something of this sort could be done by the tone-giving class, he thinks that the selection of a good domestic library would be less confusing and less difficult for the average family. Another and highly important influence in the growing alienation of the people from the best literature is the spirit of prudery, the spirit which taboos the immortal classics on account of their frankness in matters pertaining to sexual relations and at the same time extends an eager hand for the modern daily newspaper. Mauthner's reflections along these lines are interesting, but we do not think that he touches the bottom of the important question he discusses.

The History of Music. By Emil Naumann. Translated by F. Praeger and Edited by Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley. Cassell & Co.

SURELY the love of music in English-speaking countries must be growing rapidly if a publisher can be found ready to print a history of music in two large volumes comprising 1,132 pages, costing $10, and appealing by its character not so much to professionals as to the public at large. Naumann's history, though by no means an ideal text-book, was well worth translating, as it is perhaps the most readable of all general histories of this art. Though Naumann is less an original investigator than an industrious and clever compiler, he has views of his own which deserve attention. This is especially true in the period of mediæval music, while in his remarks on ancient music he occasionally comes to questionable conclusions, as in his attempts to prove the existence of harmony long before (as there are most weighty reasons for believing) its rudiments can have been known. He is also altogether too bold in harmonizing old melodies in modern style, and in adding various dynamic signs which we know were not heeded or cared for until a comparatively recent date; for it is notorious that Mozart's orchestra at Mannheim was the first that paid strict attention to even such a simple dynamic device as the *crescendo*. Another objection to Naumann's history is, that he gives too many unimportant biographic details about mediæval composers of the third and fourth rank. In periods where great geniuses are lacking, facts should be grouped around subjects, and not around names.

A unique feature of this work is the large number of illustrations and facsimiles of MSS. and other interesting documents. Some of the pictures, like Notre Dame of Paris and St. Mark's of Venice, seem out of place except as a help to making the book an ornament for the parlor table; but many of them are of extreme interest, and would be worth securing for their own sake, even if the text were less entertaining. Among these are illustrations of curious Egyptian, Greek, Chinese, mediæval, etc., musical instruments; facsimiles of the MS. of famous modern composers; numerous portraits; and illustrations of mediæval notation in the original colors, which facilitate the comprehension of this difficult subject. One of the most curious facsimiles is the original programme of Haydn's "Creation," in which the composer begs the audience, in case

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they should feel inclined to show their approval of his music, not to interrupt the continuity of the numbers by applause; thus showing that other composers would have been glad to secure for their performances conditions similar to those which obtain at Bayreuth.

Like most of his predecessors, Herr Naumann entirely neglects the music of savages. This is to be regretted; for although primitive music may not be acceptable to our ears, it contains most of the elements of our art, and is capable of deeply moving the untutored savage, as many tourists have attested. In reading about the music of the ancient civilized nations, we are constantly struck by the similarity of the effects produced by ancient and modern music, though the means are so different. Those who laugh at the hypersentimental titles of modern popular songs and collections of songs ("Shower of Pearls," etc.), will be surprised to hear that in ancient Sanskrit music we find even theoretical works on music with such fanciful titles as "The Mirror of Melodies," "The Delights of Society," "The Sea of Emotions," etc.

In other ways does history repeat itself. Nothing is more noticeable in musical criticism of the day than the effort to stamp out the "star" system and diminish the honors paid to singers and players at the expense of the composers. Wagner led the critical current in this direction; but he had a predecessor who was no less a personage than Aristotle. During the period of the decadence of Greek art, Herr Naumann tells us, "the meretricious gained an ascendency and power almost incredible. The flautist Nicomachus (325 B. C.) was renowned as the possessor of the most valuable precious stones of Greece, which he had gained by his wonderful execution of florid passages" (*à la* Patti):

"It even became the fashion to erect statues to living bards, virtuosi, dancers, and actors, and it was in vain that Aristotle, Alexander's teacher, inveighed against the introduction of enervating keys and the supremacy of digital skill. Yet a still more extraordinary example of this one-sided adulation, exhibiting the effete taste of the rulers of nations, occurred in the year 300 B. C., when a temple was erected to the distinguished female flute-player Lamia, wherein was placed her statue, which, it is said, was regarded with a kind of divine veneration."

In speaking of Japanese music, the author becomes facetious: "It is said that formerly an ambassador, in addressing a foreign court to which he was accredited, did not speak, but sang his mission. 'Diplomatic notes,' therefore, acquired in Japan a double signification." This is the only conscious joke in the book; but in the second volume there is considerable unconscious humor. The author cannot emancipate himself from the German mania for sharp-cut and sweeping classifications. So he goes to work, with amusing *sang froid*, and divides all modern musicians into two groups. The first embraces all the great composers down to Beethoven, including Bach, Handel, Gluck, Mozart, and Haydn. These were "geniuses" and had "style," whereas all the composers after Beethoven, including Mendelssohn, Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Wagner, Chopin, etc., were only "talents," who had a "manner" in place of style!! But the reader must not for such an absurdity toss aside Herr Naumann's book. There is more bark than bite in his method. Having tickled his philosophical sense with this "broad generalization," the author practically ignores it, and discusses the merits of the modern composers who had only "talent" as if they had real "genius." And his biographies are full of details gathered from numerous sources, some of which are not readily accessible.

English music is treated in such a stepmotherly manner by Naumann that the editor of the English edition, Dr. Ouseley, felt called upon to add several chapters, in their appropriate places, on English music. These chapters are fully as good as anything else in the book. But the editor evidently wrote his foot-notes and comments on one part of the book before he had seen the whole; for on page 221 he accuses the author of ignoring an important old canonical composition, "Sumer is icumen in," and on page 286 he discovers that Naumann *has mentioned* it, and therefore has to apologize in a foot-note. The translation is well done, and we have not noticed any serious errors.

Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland. By Lady Wilde ("Speranza"). To which is appended a chapter on "The Ancient Races of Ireland," by the late Sir William Wilde. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. vii, 280, 370.

IT is a great relief, at the present moment, to pick up a book relating to Ireland and find that it does not deal with the political wrongs of that unfortunate island. There was a time when the mention of Erin evoked memories of light-footed fairies and the gruesome Banshee. There was reason to fear that they would vanish under the present régime, and Lady Wilde is entitled to our gratitude for preserving in the pages of her charming book these evanescent creations of the popular fancy. We have already had books dealing with Irish fairy-tales, notably Kennedy's two works on the 'Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts' (1866) and the 'Fireside Stories of Ireland' (1875); and many popular tales have immortalized Irish humor and given us glimpses of the strange superstitions of that naturally light-hearted people. But nothing so extensive and valuable as Lady Wilde's book has ever appeared on the subject, and she has conferred a favor upon the student as well as upon the general reader, who will find in her volumes a store of amusing tales, and, mingled with them, a mass of superstition of which before he probably had no idea.

It is impossible in our brief space to give an adequate idea of the richness of the work. Every variety of popular superstition is fully treated. Fairies in all their forms; festivals, marriage rites, the wake orgies; legends of animals, medical superstitions, legends of the saints, the holy wells—such are a few of the subjects of these volumes, while the more serious side of these studies is represented by sketches of the Irish past and Sir William Wilde's essay.

The volumes furnish plenty of food for reflection from all sorts of standpoints. The comparative mythologist will rejoice at a fresh supply of material for his theories, while the student of history will try to gain some better idea of the people from their superstitions. These are too firmly connected with the soil to be easily uprooted, but they sit very lightly upon the people when transplanted to our prosaic land, for example. Did any one ever hear an Irishman tell a fairy story in America, or evince any peculiar interest in the saints except on Sunday? We have looked through the book with interest to find some traces of race hostility, but have found almost none at all. There are few reminiscences of the earlier conflict. One legend says that "*Toberna-Dara* (the well of tears) was so called because it overflowed one time for a mile round from the tears of the Irish wives and mothers who came there to weep for their fallen kindred who had been slain in a battle, fighting against Cromwell's troopers of the English army."

Tales of the Caliph. By Al Arawiyeh. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1887. 16mo, pp. 234.

THE Caliph is, of course, Haroun Alrashchid, in whose "golden prime" the tales told in this little book are supposed to happen. We suspect that Al Arawiyeh's name will not be found in any dictionary of Arabic writers, nor can all that he relates have taken place at the date assigned his stories unless we attribute the prophetic gift to the luckless Almirvan, who looks through a magic tube and reveals to the curious Caliph the wonders of nineteenth-century invention. However, let this pass, our age not being so rich in creations of the imagination that we can afford to apply too strict a rule. He who can amuse us a brief half hour should have our gratitude.

The dozen stories of Oriental adventure and wonder are cleverly constructed, and told with unflagging interest. With the ruling passion of the present day, we have tried to detect the use of old *motifs*, but, with the exception of a charm which makes the bearer invisible, and the ointment which enables one to see through the walls of a house, we have found nothing old. Some of the new features are very ingenious, as the vegetable ivory in the story of "The Caliph and the Pirates," and the brush which, applied to the spine, produces temporary paralysis, in the tale of "The Caliph and the Slave Merchants."

The Essentials of Perspective, with illustrations drawn by the Author. By L. W. Miller, Principal of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

MR. MILLER has written a clever book, which comes near being a very good one. He has set himself to give, in untechnical language and without formality, the principles and processes which are important in the use of perspective, so far as a painter or an ordinary draughtsman needs to use it. In this he is trying what a dozen other writers have tried to do, with less intelligence and less knowledge than his; but he aims higher than most of his fellows in taking pains to set forth the underlying conceptions of perspective, and in wishing to make his learners rely more on these, and less on rules or tricks of construction, than is common in rudimentary treatises. His work deserves credit for this, especially for his independent way of presenting his subject, for not flinching before the bugbears of vanishing planes and oblique horizons, but showing their real simplicity and practical usefulness. He gives many interesting illustrations, in drawings which are not very interesting, of perspective effects in nature, of the lapses of painters who do not understand perspective, and of the happy uses to which those have put it who have understood it. He writes with a directness and animation which makes most of his book easy reading.

Where Mr. Miller fails is in underrating the difficulty of his task. His laying out of it is orderly enough, but the writing is from hand to mouth, as it were, as if the matter had never been carefully thought out in detail. Hence come want of steadiness and of proportion; explanations sometimes generous and sometimes scanty; carelessness of expression, with sometimes want of precision; obscurity, and occasional inaccuracy, and a general appearance of loose handling which is disagreeably out of keeping with the subject. It takes even more care to present such a subject well in its most concentrated form than to treat it *in extenso*. It should be remembered, too, that the essentials of it are not all that is essential to understanding it well. Beef may be boiled down till it is pretty poor food; and we fear that Mr. Miller's book is too condensed to be very digestible, or even quite intelligible, to a novice who reads it without a commentary. We doubt if Mr. Miller himself could understand what he has here set down if

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he had not learned a good deal more than he has set down. Nevertheless, the book is one from which, with due help, learners may get better ideas of what perspective is than from the ordinary manuals, and which teachers may read with interest for the sake of its unhackneyed presentation.

The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula. Notes of a Traveller in Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece. With historical and descriptive sketches of the people. By J. G. C. Minchin. With a map. London: J. Murray. Pp. xvi, 415, 8vo.

In this book, published at the close of last year, but still timely, the Eastern question is treated not from the point of view of the great Powers, but from that of the people of the Balkan States themselves. The author had exceptionally good opportunities for obtaining the information essential to such a task, having been till within a year or two Consul-General of Servia in London, and afterwards correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* at Sofia. His opening chapters are upon Montenegro and Bosnia, countries which he visited as correspondent of the London *Times* in 1882. The grievances of the "occupied" provinces, the vexatious trade restrictions, the costs and delays of the law, the over-zealous propagandism of the Roman Catholics, which led to the insurrection in that year, are clearly stated, but it is only in an appendix that we learn that most of these causes of discontent have been partially remedied. The provinces are now substantially annexed, so far as trade with the rest of the empire is concerned. Railroads are being constructed, and a canal connecting the Danube with the Adriatic by means of the rivers Save, Bosna, and Narenta is projected. New courts for trivial causes have been established, and the whole class of officials is of a much higher character. The land question has been satisfactorily settled in a way "advantageous rather to the tenant than the landlord." Education has also made great progress, and though the religious strife still continues, the country is now quiet and "the condition of the peasants has vastly improved." A brief sketch of recent Servian history follows, in which Mr. Minchin dwells particularly upon the events preceding the late war with Bulgaria. While it should be remembered that he holds a brief, as it were, for Servia, it must be acknowledged that the reasons for her course, as he states them, are strong. The result, he affirms, even if she had been victorious, would have been substantially the same. Only, instead of the Austrian ambassador checking the advance of Prince Alexander, it would have been the Russian minister "who would have told King Milan that if he pressed his victory he would encounter, not Bulgarian, but Russian troops in front, while an Austrian army would occupy Servia in his rear. . . . It was, indeed, a game from which both players rose losers."

The political parties into which the people are divided, the Radical, the Liberal or Russian, and the Progressist or National party lately in power, as well as the principal men in each, are well described. It is noticeable that while Mr. Minchin rarely speaks of the King, yet he says confidently that the people as a whole are thoroughly loyal to him, the Russian party alone merely hinting "its preference for the Crown Prince with a Regency." The great obstacle to Servian progress is her commercial isolation. The country is rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and her people have "a spirit of enterprise and industry. But they have been hampered hitherto by the lack of railways and of banks," as well as by the high tariffs of her neighbors. One of the last acts of the Bulgarian ministry before the war was to erect a protective barrier of high duties between the two countries which shut Servia off from all trade with Bulgaria. The only solution of this difficulty—one to which neither Austria nor Russia will peacefully consent—is to give Servia an outlet to the sea at Salonika. At present she finds no market in this direction, partly on account of the disturbed state of Macedonia, and partly from the persistent refusal of the Turks to build the sixty miles of road necessary to complete the railway communication between Belgrade and this port. One of Mr. Minchin's most interesting chapters is an account of a visit to Salonika, which had greatly prospered under the wise rule of Ghalib Pasha. But upon this and upon those relating to Greece we have not space to dwell.

The most valuable part of the work is that which narrates the recent events in Bulgaria. The dramatic story is told with great animation and fulness of detail, Mr. Minchin's information evidently being drawn from the most trustworthy sources. No one can read this account without having a higher opinion of Prince Alexander both as a man and as a ruler. The sketches of the Bulgarian leaders, especially that of Mutkuroff, the Gen. Monk of the Restoration, and the scene at the opening of the Sobranye in September, 1886, are exceedingly good. While the author evidently has less sympathy with the Bulgarians than with the Serbs, yet he does not fail to do justice to their patience, their strong patriotism, and their desire for progress. "The Bulgarian youth are not intelligent," said a foreign instructor in one of their schools, "but they wish to be intelligent." A large share of the credit for the present condition of education in the country, Mr. Minchin neglects to mention, is due to the influence of the American Roberts College at Constantinople. The statement that "it was not till 1865 that the Bulgarian translation of the Bible was begun," seems to be made in ignorance of the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society published a translation of the whole Bible in 1864. The Turks are leaving the country, and their "villages in lovely districts of the Balkans can now be purchased for a mere song. A village (abandoned by its Turkish inhabitants) with 4,000 cultivated acres was sold for £1,600." Mr. Minchin's style is excellent, abounding in happy illustrations and striking images. In an appendix he gives various statistics, an abstract of the Berlin Treaty, and later information on some of the subjects discussed in the main body of the work. A good index adds much to its value. In closing, it should be said that though the author does not attempt to forecast the future of these States, he yet writes hopefully, believing that "the growth of freedom on the Balkans has been slow but sure."

The Lives of the Sheridans. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols. London: Richard Bentley & Son; New York: Scribner & Welford.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was unfortunate in his life, and he has been still more unfortunate in his biographers. First came a hasty compilation by a Dr. Watkins, who was a political opponent. Next came the perfunctory biography by Moore, who tired of his task before it was half done. Then came Prof. Smythe, whose gross violation of the laws of hospitality was sharply rebuked by Mrs. "Tom" Sheridan. Afterwards came Mrs. Oliphant with one of the poorest biographies of the nineteenth century. Now comes Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who seems to hold a brief against the man whose life he is writing. Hero-worship may be carried too far; but if Mr. Elwyn hated Pope, he had best leave the editing of Pope's works to some one else; and if Mr. Fitzgerald thinks ill of Sheridan, he might have stayed his hand before he took up Sheridan's life. There was no loud call for a new biography, and Mr. Fitzgerald has not discovered any new material which justified telling again a thrice-told tale. But he is a bookmaker, incorrigible and indefatigable. Those who have read any of his books will know just what to expect in this last, and they will not be disappointed when they find contradictory inaccuracies, a bustling vivacity, a general slovenliness, and a most interesting subject. He has a nose for good subjects.

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Norton announced a work having the same title as that before us, and no one could have written it better than Sheridan's brilliant granddaughter. As it is, the most valuable part of Mr. Fitzgerald's volumes is devoted to Mrs. Norton herself, in the preparation of which he has had the advantage of her correspondence with Lady Shelley; and from these characteristic letters abundant extracts are given. The account of another gifted member of this singularly gifted family, the late Sheridan Le Fanu, the novelist, is also welcome. The few pages given to Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, are altogether inadequate. Nor is the treatment of "Tom" Sheridan or of the other children besides Mrs. Norton at all satisfactory. Mr. Fitzgerald does not seem to be aware that Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the grandson of the dramatist, is now living at Frampton Court in Dorsetshire (not "Frampton in Wiltshire," as it is here miscalled); and that he has there many original MSS., including that of the "School for Scandal," which were in Moore's hands, and which the present owner kindly showed to a recent American editor of Sheridan's comedies. We are glad to learn, however, that the original prompt-book of "The Rivals" is now in the library of the Garrick Club. It is with great surprise that we find (in a note to vol. i, p. 209) a list of Sheridan's plays in which "The Camp" is included, for surely even Mr. Fitzgerald has no right to forget that "The Camp" was written by Tickell. We may remark, also, on Mr. Fitzgerald's use of "costumier" for the English "costumer" (ii, p. 450). There are six steel engravings, a genealogy, and a meagre index.

Geological Studies; or, Elements of Geology. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D. Chicago: S. S. Griggs & Co. 1886.

In this interesting contribution to the list of textbooks on geology, the author has in certain important ways departed from the well-beaten path of his predecessors. Beginning with surface geology, he leads the student directly to the study of the glacial drift, using that deposit as a source of materials for teaching the elements of mineralogic geology. The idea is novel, as well as happy; the most considerable disadvantages of the method arise from the fact that in its structure and form the drift-sheet is extremely puzzling to students—to the old hands as well as to beginners—and from the fact that the deposit is not present in quite one-half the surface of this country. His plan, moreover, leads to the study of the elements of lithology and mineralogy, rather puzzling subjects, before the dynamic side of the science (one much more apt to captivate the beginner) is presented. Nevertheless, the order is logical and has much to commend it.

The remainder of the book is cast in the usual mould of geological manuals. The author, however, shows an intelligent care in the selection of examples from North American geology, rather than from the classic fields of the Old World. As is almost inevitable in books of this nature, many questionable points are stated with misleading affirmation. We find, for instance, that the

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organic nature of Eozoön Canadense is assumed as unquestionable. This is not warranted in the present state of the discussion on that point. So, too, the extinction of the sun's heat within the period of 12,000,000 years must be regarded not as a demonstrated fact, but as an opinion based on certain data which may be extremely incomplete. Dr. Winchell has evidently felt the difficulty which every intelligent teacher of geology encounters—viz., that arising from the multifarious nature of the science. At every turn he found himself shut out of important divisions of his subject by the need of saying something about everything. So, for instance, Dr. James Croll's important hypothesis concerning the cause of glacial periods is left unexplained, though it affords one of the best matters for training the scientific imagination which can be found in the range of the science.

The truth is, that all our school treatises on geology attempt too much in essaying, as they do, to treat all the divisions of the science: they give the student the unenlivening elements of half-a-dozen sciences in a shape to afford him little enlargement of the understanding. The fact that scarce any of the masters of geologic science could pass an examination on any of our larger geological manuals, even on those they have written themselves, is evidence that too much is attempted. What we need for teaching geology to beginners is a small fraction of the matters which are commonly dealt with, and these carefully selected for their educational value, and systematically elaborated for that end. Even with such a treatise, geology will always be at a disadvantage as a subject for systematic school teaching; for school uses it is almost necessarily separated from demonstration in the field. Without this element of fact, gained in the field, it is impossible to use the science as an educational instrument in a profitable way. Dr. Winchell's book is a good specimen of its class, but it is unfortunate for education that our youth must enter the science by the thorny path of text-book teaching.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baring-Gould, S. Red Spider: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Bertron, Mrs. O. Edith: A Novel. Jenkins & McCowan.
Comstock, A. Gambling Outrages. American News Co.
Crépet, Eugène. Charles Baudelaire. (Œuvres posthumes et correspondances inédites; précédées d'une étude biographique. Paris: Quantin; Boston: Schoenhof.
Cumberland, S. The Queen's Highway from Ocean to Ocean. London: Sampson Low; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $4.50.
Cummins, A. R. Grammar of the Old Friesic Language. 2d ed. London: Trübner & Co.
Desnoiresterres, Gustave. Le Chevalier Dorat et les poëtes légers au XVIIIe siècle. Paris: Perrin; Boston: Schoenhof.

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THE LINCOLN HISTORY presents an account, with extracts, of the Cooper Institute speech, and reviews, with illustrations, the John Brown raid and the Charleston Convention.

Joel Chandler Harris begins a three-part novelette, with full-page pictures by Kemble. Stockton's novel is continued, and a humorous sketch by Eva M. De Jarnette is given.

Other notable contents include a valuable economic paper by Edward Atkinson; "Our Kivigtok, by Gen. Greely, illustrated; "Songs of the War," by Brander Matthews and Julia Ward Howe; "Opposing Sherman's Advance to Atlanta," by Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, fully illustrated, as is also "Hood's Invasion of Tennessee," by Col. Henry Stone; an illustrated poem by James Whitcomb Riley; a hitherto unpublished letter from Gen. Grant on the Vicksburg Surrender; poems, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cents.

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